

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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No. 16



"New time always! Old time we cannot keep. Time does not become sacred to us until we have lived it, until it has passed over us and taken with it a part of ourselves."—JOHN BURROUGHS.

A FEW more turns around the clock and another year will join the other 38 that form the background of our business experience.

Guided by the lessons learned in 39 years of service to the textile industry, SONOCO faces the new year—and the future, aggressively pursuing further scientific development of products that will keep abreast of textile needs.



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Since 1920, this company has used Texaco Lubricants consistently.



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These trained lubrication engineers are available for consultation on the selection and application of Texaco Textile Lubricants. Prompt delivery assured from 2070 warehouse plants throughout the United States.

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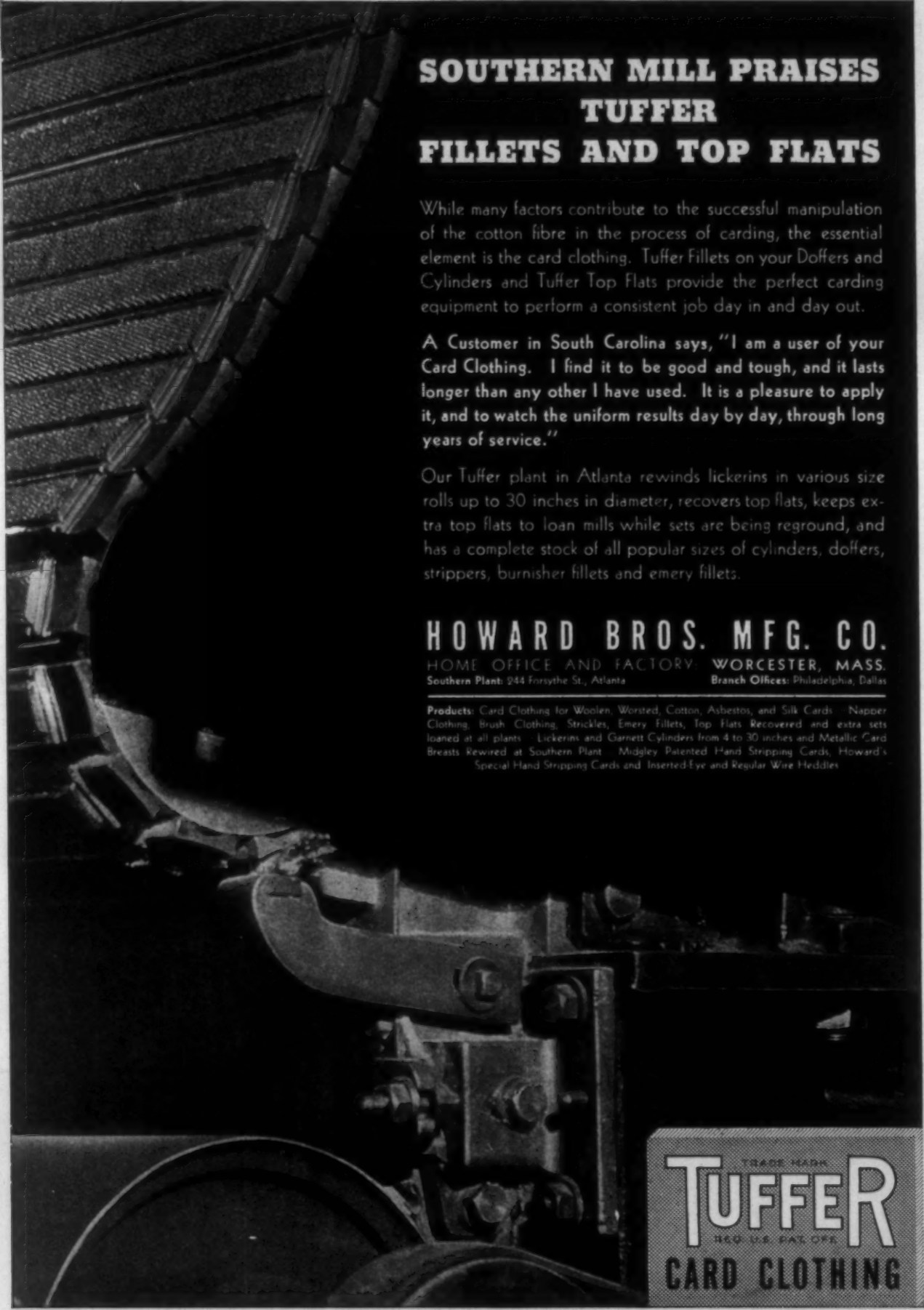
TEXACO TEXTILE MILL LUBRICANTS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C. UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1897.

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as to the
Cost of Repairs
on your
Barber-Colman Spoolers and Warpers
Since their installation
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1937 COTTON

[* The 1937 Crop Is Inferior In Staple and Character.]

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If your break constant is down or if your yarns are uneven, our engineers will, upon request, gladly cooperate with you in planning essential improvements,

*From Trade Reports

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4 Interchangeable Eyes
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A Wide Range of Filling Yarns



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Improved 183 for Better Threading of a
Wide Variety of Common Yarns



275

With V-type Throat
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274

With Steel Post



For Yarns that Would
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273

With Steel Post for LH Wind



All of the Above Eyes Fit the Same Cut in the Shuttle Blank
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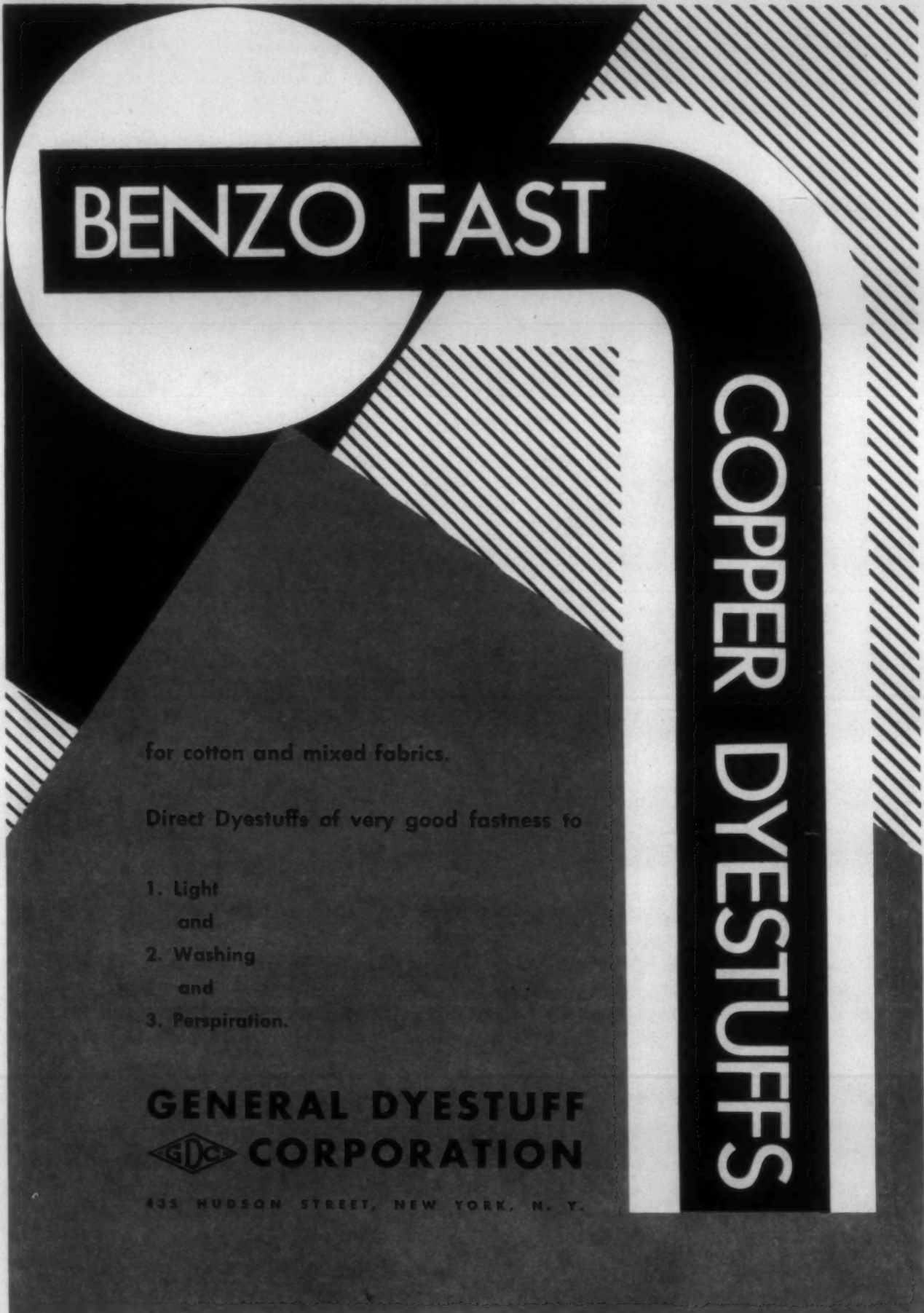
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2. Washing
and
3. Perspiration.

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STRIP several ears of corn and you'll find no two alike. Raw products of nature do not possess the element of uniformity. In a roll covering material, uniformity is essential. But only in a fabricated product do you get the essential *scientific control* which assures uniform high quality. That is why today, more and more mills are changing over to Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots.

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There is no extra charge for these advantages. The initial cost of Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots is no more than other types of roll covering material. And you also save through lower assembly costs. More than 6,000,000 active spindles running on cork today are your recommendation of proved performance—greater economy and increased efficiency.

It will take an Armstrong representative but a few minutes to show you production figures of mills spinning your range of numbers. See him when next he calls and you'll learn more about how your mill can benefit by a change-over to Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots . . . the fabricated roll covering that is always uniform.

Or write today to Armstrong Cork Products Co., Textile Division, 921 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.



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SINCE 1860



ARMSTRONG'S Extra Cushion **SEAMLESS CORK COTS**



The Future of Spun Rayon*

By Alexis Sommaripa

THE dress industry is the battleground for various textile fibres. On the basis of available figures, one can roughly estimate that for the year 1935 the production of dress fabrics was as follows: Silks, 140,000,000 yards; cottons, 500,000,000 yards; rayons, 420,000,000 yards; wool and worsteds, 70,000,000 yards; spun rayons, 20,000,000 yards; all others, 100,000,000 yards. Thus, the total in yardage produced was about 1 billion, 270 million yards, or about six dresses per woman.

With each technological improvement in the production of fibres or fabrics, the consumer is given the opportunity of trying merchandise with new serviceability or aesthetic properties. Sometimes a few years elapse before the merit of the new product is established in the market. When success finally is assured, the rise is rapid. Early progression, subtle changes in a yarn or weave, are sometimes not noticed. Thus, the full impact of the evolution—the change made in yarn, texture, drape—when it finally bursts forth, seems catastrophic.

Hence, the exclamation of a raw silk leader in 1933, that rayons came as an avalanche. Let us clock the speed of some changes in fabrics, as shown by statistics. In 1923, there were 571,000,000 yards of gingham made in this country. This amount had decreased to 147,000,000 yards in 1929; and in 1935, to but 40,000,000 yards.

Prior to 1923, gingham had outstripped fine white cottons, because in the key plaids and stripes of the newer fabric women were able to attain the joy of color, while retaining washability. Then came the development of discharge cotton printing, making possible a new gamut of designs in fast colors. A further blow to gingham was struck by the technique of weighting silks, by which the age-old glory of silken fabrics was put at the command of the masses. Silk fabrics increased from 270,000,000 yards in 1921 to about one-half billion yards in 1929. The newness of luster, the softer hand, and the better drape of these weighted silks enabled them to cut deeply into cottons. The great protagonist of silks, however, was one fabric, at crepe, which was found particularly suitable for weighting. Soon women tired of the monotonous flatness and sheen of flat crepes and turned to welcome the variety of texture, the heavy weight and the dullness of new rayons. It is significant that previous attempts to introduce rayon, in the form of flat crepes, in women's dresses, were unsuccessful. The American public

is not interested in obtaining a substitute for the same thing at a lower price. Merchandise with new, interesting character is the only key to new markets. It is, however, necessary to produce this merchandise at different price levels, so that it will reach into lower and lower brackets of consumer purchasing power. Moreover, to insure a steady market rather than a sporadic demand resulting from fads, we must be sure that the new texture has a real reason for existence.

One interesting commentary on the battle of the fibres is that during the past five hundred years, experts have been worried lest cotton displace wool and lest linen consumption should drop. In fact, laws were instituted against the use of cotton. Later, it was thought that silk and cotton were to be displaced by rayon. At present, there are fears that spun rayon and acetate will cut into viscose rayons.

According to Morris Crawford, however, if one examines the overall consumption of fibres, one finds that all of them have grown and thrived merrily together. The chief consideration, therefore, is that each fibre find its proper field. When rayon displaced silk in dresses, silk in turn displaced rayon in women's hosiery, in which it is far superior. The consumption of linen has probably been greater during the past few seasons than ever before.

When modern industrial improvements are applied to textiles, the result is necessarily better products at lower prices—and the reward is a tremendous elasticity of markets. What is to prevent women from having ten or even twelve dresses each? For the near future, however, the producers of spun rayon will be contented to increase the per capita consumption of women's dresses by just one-half dress—and, by so doing, to reap some 30,000,000 pounds of staple in additional business.

But, why are we entitled to such an increase? Why should women augment their wardrobes on account of staple? What is new about it? Is it not just her old friend rayon, with the addition of a few whiskers? First of all, these whiskers are significant. They satisfy a very important sense, namely, the sense of touch. We have shown you how in our modern mechanical production of textiles for the masses, we have added color, sheen, drape, dullness, texture interest. Now, a whole new vista is opened—that belonging to the most sensuous of experiences, touch. It is true that the rich women could always enjoy the luxurious touch of the best silks. Rayon fabrics, in their superiority to weighted silks, have awakened the masses to the joy of a smooth, new touch.

*Delivered at the Annual Convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, October 6, 1937.

There is an even greater delight, however, in the feel of a luxurious, downy woolen.

The fineness of wools is graded by their diameters. Corresponding to $1\frac{1}{2}$ denier rayon is the finest cashmere. Very fine 80's are comparable to 3.75 denier rayon; while the excellent 64's are similar to 5 denier rayon. It is the protruding ends of the mechanically spun, individual fibres that are felt in a fabric; thus, the finer the fibres, the softer the touch. Moreover, a mechanically spun yarn, in which the fibres lie crisscross, has more bulk, and greater interest in appearance than a yarn made of continuous filaments. The old spun silks might have had more character of their own if attention had not been focussed upon laying the fibres parallel, and shaving their whiskers in an effort to imitate continuous filament silk.

With our continuously growing interest in sports and outdoor life, there is an increased desire for thick, heavy, rustic looking fabrics. In very heavy weights, woolens are often found too warm, and linens too stiff. It is true that, in answer to this demand, rayon fabrics are often twice as heavy in construction as the former flat crepes. To accomplish these textures, rayon yarns themselves have grown heavier. For example, in alpacas, 350 denier yarn is used; in sharkskins, 300 denier; in the best cloths of irregular yarn, 650 denier; and, finally, in spun rayon hopsacking, 1,500 denier. The latter cloth, an outstanding weave, actually weighs half a pound per yard.

Hopsacking is probably the best illustration of the desirable type of heavy fabrics. The cloth should not be compact in the sense of having the individual threads lie parallel to each other, as they do in most materials of continuous filament yarn. The individual threads must be clearly seen, and must be interesting in their convolutions. Spun rayon may be dull, bulky, rustic; yet the resultant cloth will be neither too warm nor too stiff. Even better results are accomplished by giving to spun rayon the added beauty of either linen or wool, by blending with the rayon a percentage of natural fibre. Linen supplies to the yarn sturdiness and a pleasing roughness, while the rayon prevents the yarn from becoming scratchy. Wool, on the other hand, contributes to the resiliency of the cloth.

One may say of spun rayon that it is an ideal mixer or diluent. Using spun rayon as a base, the textile expert might actually put at the command of every woman fabrics with the main attractions of woolens and linens, yet at the same time compatible with a modest pocket-book. A like situation, I think, will prevail in fabrics for men's wear. A larger consumption in pounds of woolens will be distributed over a greater yardage of cloth to reach a greater number of people. Both these statements are predicated on the fact that rayon blended fabrics actually contain a particular aesthetic attraction; that their popularity therefore is not dependent upon their lower price. Proof is not wanting, however, for such fabrics are already successful.

In the field of men's wear, a so-called cotton spinner and weaver is given great opportunities, as mixtures up to 30 per cent wool can be handled successfully. Besides, for summer wear, attractive fabrics entirely of synthetic yarns can also be made.

To confirm the mounting enthusiasm for staple, the following figures may be quoted, showing its consumption

in America. In 1935, 7,000,000 pounds were used; 1936 showed a jump to 25,000,000; and in 1937 it is estimated that the poundage will reach 47,000,000. This is indeed possible if fabrics are created which not only are serviceable, but also offer new, aesthetic appeal. This task has been made easier by recent reductions in the price of staple, which makes it possible to give more to the consumer for her dollar expenditure. In fact, the creation of desirable spun rayon fabrics has been facilitated greatly in the last few years, for the price of staple was decreased from 50c in 1931 to 25c in 1937—while that of wool has increased from 63c to \$1.00.

Staple plants require less investment than rayon plants. Not only is the production per spinnerette larger, due to the continuity of the process, and the greater number of filaments per spinnerette, but also the textile operations are delegated to the textile mill. This saves investment in expensive twisting and winding equipment necessary in the production of continuous filament rayon. On the other hand, the available machinery of textile mills that would stand idle due to the lack of natural fibres is kept active, thanks to staple.

Fortunately for concerns that wish to sell good merchandise, they now have two new allies in their endeavors. In the past few years, leading retail stores and mail order houses have established their own laboratories for testing fabrics, or employed the services of central laboratories. Such test work helps to demonstrate the superiority of better merchandise, and often prevents the stores purchases of fabrics that will prove inadequate. Another group interested in quality is that of rayon producers who are partly responsible for the development of leading, new merchandise, and also help to stabilize the constructions of established volume fabrics.

The possibility remains of developing a synthetic fibre which will have more resiliency than present viscose staple. Interesting experiments in this direction are now being performed by the German I. G. It is claimed for the new X T fibre that, due to its structure with serrations, its oval cross-section and its wool-like crimp, it has considerably more wool-like properties than the regular staple. This is probably particularly true of the hydrophobic vistra which deforms less under the influence of water.

The hollow filament "Celta" type viscose fibre is interesting for its bulk and coverage, which are far greater than those of regular staple. So far it has proved more expensive and more difficult to process.

Because they are esters of cellulose, cellulose acetate fibres have entirely different reactivity toward water, as well as moisture regain. For this reason, they are enabled to better maintain their original dimensions when wet, and are less easily spotted by water. Cellulose acetate also has a lower specific gravity, which gives it a greater bulk; and a lower conductivity of heat, which makes it warmer to touch than viscose fibres. It is also thought that the structure of the fibre lends it a greater elasticity.

It has not been demonstrated so far that fibres made with Casein have a greater resiliency than those made of viscose. At present a new trend in work with Casein has led to the blending of this substance into a viscose spinning solution. This is done to secure a greater strength than is available in an all-Casein fibre, and it is claimed that a greater warmth is imparted to the fibre. A European

company describes one of these mixed fibres as "Alpha," another as "Beta." In the opinion of some of the fabric men, a great amount of work will be done as yet before the ultimate "Omega" of synthetic fibres is achieved.

For the benefit of some of the practical spinners and dyers we will discuss concrete data on the handling of staple with their present equipment. This information has been prepared by Mr. Kennette of the Du Pont Company.

In processing rayon staple through the cotton equipment, no major changes are necessary. It has been found that rayon staple will stretch readily, therefore more care must be given to roll settings and twist factors than on cotton. Rayon staple requires a relative humidity condition close to 55 per cent on viscose process and close to 65 per cent on the acetate process, throughout the mill for best running.

Opening and Carding

As rayon staple is supplied in a reasonable well opened state, free of foreign matter, no cleaning operation is required. The main object of the picker is to prepare the staple for good carding by producing a well-formed, uniform lap. In general, the least amount of picking employed to produce a satisfactory lap, the better will be the condition of the fibre. Because of the greater density of rayon staple, as compared to cotton, it is generally necessary to reduce the speed of the hopper feed. The production of the picker on rayon staple is comparable to that of a good grade of cotton.

Normal card settings work equally well on staple as on good cotton. The top flats should be run as slow as possible, approximately 1 inch per minute, and the top edge of the stripping plate should be set as close as possible so as to minimize the amount of strips. These strips normally can be reworked without trouble.

Sometime trouble is experienced with the web sagging or breaking. This can usually be corrected by adjusting the comb and by maintaining the proper relative humidity conditions. However, under some conditions, it is necessary to increase the speed of the calendar rolls.

Roller Settings

Rayon staple fibres are easily stretched. Therefore, much care must be given to proper spacing of the rollers. It has been found that a too close setting on drawing frames can give much trouble in subsequent operations. The following settings have been found to give good results on average mill conditions—for 1.5 denier $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch staple:

	Drawing Frame	Slubber and Intermediate	Roving Frames
Front to 2nd.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$ "	1-15/16"	$1\frac{1}{8}$ "
2nd to 3rd.....	2"	2"	1-5/16"
3rd to 4th.....	$2\frac{1}{8}$ "		

Because the back roller on the spinning frame is not adjustable and is set less than the fibre lengths of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, the floating middle top roll has become standard practice on spinning of rayon staple.

Twist Multipliers

The nature of rayon staple does not require the twist that cotton does. The following twist multipliers of the

square root of the hank roving are satisfactory for 1.5 denier $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch staple.

Slubber	Intermediate	Roving Frame
.70 to .75	.75 to .80	.80 to .90

It has been found that rayon staple yields its maximum strength with a twist factor between 2.75 and 3.25 when spinning the final yarn.

Slashing

The cotton slasher is used on rayon staple principally because of the large volume of moisture to be dried out and the fact that this equipment is available in most mills. The slasher should be equipped with driven drums and temperature controls. The stretch should be held down as low as possible and should not go much over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Raw Stock Dyeing

In general, the raw stock dyeing of rayon staple follows the same principles as employed in the raw stock dyeing of cotton. Rayon staple, however, wets out with water or dye liquor many times faster than cotton. When rayon staple is wet out it swells and thus requires more space. When this swelling takes place in a confined space, the staple greatly resists the flow of liquor through it. The finer the denier, the more dense is the mass, and the greater is the problem of penetration. For this reason, the rayon staple must be thoroughly opened, fluffed up, and uniformly loaded into the dyeing machine. The machine should be loaded in such a way that the density of the cake is sufficient to prevent pressure spots, channeling, and at the same time permit a free flow of the dye liquor uniformly through the cake when the circulating system is started. The greatest trouble experienced to date in the raw stock dyeing of rayon staple is directly traceable to the improper loading of the machine. The successful raw stock dyeing of any fibre, particularly rayon staple, depends on the proper loading of the machine so that the dye liquor can uniformly penetrate the whole mass.

The initial wetting out of the mass of staple with dye-stuffs is important. This should be done by gravity from top to bottom of the cake by overflowing the dye mixing compartment without starting the circulating pump, and allowing the staple to wet out gradually.

A new finish should be applied to the dyed staple to replace that washed off during the dyeing operation. Rayon staple without finish is very difficult, if not impossible, to handle successfully because of the development of static electricity, and the necessity for some lubrication during picking, carding and spinning. The finish must be a good de-electrifier, it must supply sufficient lubrication and pliability for easy opening and drafting of the fibres, and at the same time have sufficient properties to produce good lap formation and web strength.

Rayon staple does not give off its moisture in the dryer as rapidly as cotton, so it is therefore necessary to reduce the speed of the dryer.

Before processing the dyed staple in the opening, carding and spinning operations, the staple should be opened up and allowed to condition to uniform moisture content

(Continued on Page 32)

Pointers for Organizers

Note: "Pointers for Organizers" was originally prepared for the use of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers by the Extension Department of Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y.

1. Organizer's Qualities

There can be no hard and fast rules about labor organizing, and every rule and every suggestion such as those given below has to be adapted to suit local circumstances. This flexibility is only one of the needs of the ideal organizer, who is "born, not made," it is said. He or she has to combine patience with perseverance, courage and endurance under periods of great strain. Any openly expressed impatience with the workers to be organized is fatal.

The born organizer must be able to inspire workers, by his speeches, to risk their jobs and to face the cop's club and possibly imprisonment. At the same time he must be a shrewd judge of individuals and of the feeling of his group, and a realistic negotiator to cash in at the right moment when enthusiasm and strength have reached their maximum point. He must have lofty ideals concerning the future of organized labor in addition to a practical grasp of everyday details.

2. Making Contacts

(a) Doorstep Canvassing

Breaking into a new neighborhood sometimes means getting a few addresses of workers in the mill to be unionized and visiting them in their homes. This takes much time and tact. In a recent case the factory boss was astounded to face the signed-up cards of more than half his working staff which had been obtained in this way. Just as soon as public meetings can be safely arranged this method can be given up.

(b) Mail Campaigns

Sometimes a campaign by mail is advisable as a last resort in "company towns." Drawbacks are the high cost of attractive circulars and postage and the workers' reluctance to write letters even if they have grievances. A mimeographed shop newspaper can be distributed in this way as well as directly by hand. Where permission to distribute circulars is refused, the circular may be disguised as a "newspaper."

(c) Meetings

These may be held in private homes but even these are open to detection by spies. Factory gate meetings with leaflet distribution and amplifiers (when possible) reach workers afraid to come near and do not implicate those who are already favorable to the union. If such meetings involve a fight for free speech, valuable publicity may be gained. Note the assistance rendered by the American Civil Liberties Union in this connection.

(d) Developing Key Men

This is the best method for a new area to avoid detection and firing of union members. It involves intensive cultivation of selected men who will in turn enlist others

secretly until sufficient strength is attained to demand recognition.

During recent months the hitherto exceptional cases of workers walking out on their own and sending for union organizers have been numerous. Here, the problem is one of rooting the union into the life of the community to make the recruits permanent acquisitions.

3. Study of the Community, Industry and Factory

In using any of the above methods of making contacts, as well as in the running of strikes, dealt with below, get hold of all the facts about the community (the racial and language set-up; where various groups meet, etc.) and the industries (the number of people employed, the market of the industry, the ownership of the shares, the dividends and wages paid, the housing and health conditions, etc.) Find out specific complaints even if they seem trivial.

Find out and play up the obnoxious traits of particular bosses and foremen, though don't forget you're fighting more than individuals.

Make contacts with liberal groups, the industrial department of the Y. M. C. A., sympathetic ministers and priests who often wield considerable influence. Even if you only show such people that union organizers are human beings (and not brain storms with whiskers on, armed with bombs and daggers) something has been accomplished.

Especially in new areas regard must be paid to the proprieties. Some organizers find that it pays to attend church for a while. Bend over backwards to avoid any damaging rumors of loose talk, "wine and women," not to mention the possibility of frame-ups.

4. Union Propaganda

Be sure to speak in the workers' language. Use the time honored stories: Aesop's fable about being able to break the single stick but not the bundle of sticks; Moses who gives Biblical authority to unions by being the first organizer of the Brickmakers' Union in Egypt against Pharaoh and who led the first "walk out" to the "land of milk and honey"; the coachman who cut off a leaf with his whip, killed a single bee and butterfly, but did not dare flick at the hornets' nest because "them's organized"; the would-be rescuer who jumped in three times to save the drowning man whose wig, arm and leg in turn came off and finally declared (as the union does), "Gosh! I'll save you, if you'll only stick together." Quote Abraham Lincoln's famous declaration on the right to unionize and to strike and the superiority of Labor to Capital.

Be slow to introduce any kind of radical phrases and confine speeches to immediate demands.

Destroy fear of jail by recalling the prison terms of William Penn, John Brown and other famous Americans.

The main leads for union speeches may be:

(Continued on Page 14)

"That's A Great Combination"

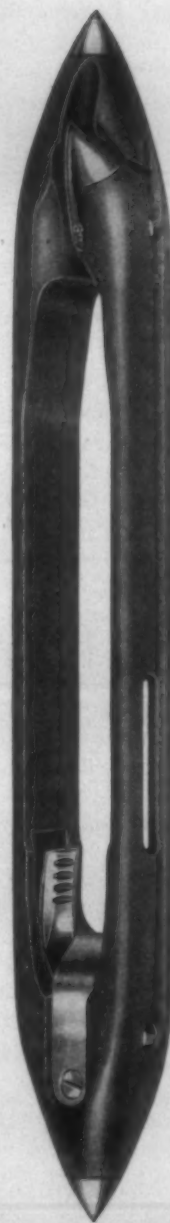


COTTON MEN everywhere know the outstanding qualities of the US Automatic Loom Bobbin and Automatic Shuttle. They may not know that this company *originated* and perfected these products in the first place. For many years US Bobbins and Shuttles have been the standard of efficiency throughout the world.

Shuttle illustrated is equipped with easy-threading eye—can be furnished in Dogwood, Persimmon or Fibre-clad.

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Pointers for Organizers

(Continued from Page 12)

(a) *Elementary human rights to freedom and security, safety conditions and self-respect through union.*

(b) *Solidarity above all sex, racial, religious and personal divisions among the workers.*

(c) *Attainments of the unions in other industries and in other lands in lifting up the standard of life of the workers.*

5. The Strike

The strike is still often necessary to force recognition of the right of collective bargaining. Usually wages are so low that strike follows unionization almost at once. A strike often develops fanatical and amazing devotion to the union, untapped by the ordinary union procedure.

In order to secure public support let the strike arise when possible from an attack by the employer. More support is often secured when it is a "lock-out" by the employers.

(a) Mass Picketing

The urgency of this method in the mill and factory industries cannot be overstressed. It affects the employer, impresses the scabs and solidifies the ranks of the workers. Properly handled, it also assumes great publicity value. Women and girl pickets are most effective for publicity. Be sure to use songs to give spirit to the picket line. "Solidarity" and "The Picket Line" are easily learned.

(b) Maintain Enthusiasm by Activities

Committees of all sorts—on Finance, Entertainment (for strike funds), Political Matters, Attendance, Sick Members, Emergency Cases, Publicity (if possible), etc.—Training speakers—Let strikers do as much detail work as possible, to keep them busy and to relieve leadership for larger problems.

It is surprising how much latent ability there is in a workers' group. The strike should be used to bring that out. They easily become good speakers.

Study-circles, lectures, classes, labor plays, and sing-songs should be arranged, also concerts, dances, children's parties, ball games, and friendly calls on housewives. Visits from outside speakers and spell binders help to sustain the morale of the strikers and give the organizers a rest.

(c) Use Political Influence

Strikers have votes. To gain re-election a local politician will sometimes serve as a go-between for starting arbitration proceedings. The same motive may influence a judge about to try strikers for alleged law breaking.

Be careful that the ward healers do not use meeting to sow dissension. If the local politicians and officials remain in the pocket of the bosses, the moral of that lesson can be pointed out.

(d) Friendly Relations with Police

Maintain friendly relations wherever possible with the police, especially with the rank and file cops who may have suffered wage cuts too. It is a mistake to insult them and rub them the wrong way on the assumption that they are always unsympathetic.

(e) Organizing Influence of Consumers

Keep in mind the possibility of organizing the influence of the consumers who may be paying high prices while the workers are getting low wages. Pressure can be brought against the use of scab products.

(f) Cultivate the Local Newspaper Reporters

Write personal letters to the papers to secure publicity. Use the bulletin board in the union headquarters to keep the strikers informed. (Brookwood Labor College has a special outline on press publicity.)

(g) Guard Against Spies and Stool Pigeons

Be on guard against spies and stool pigeons who often counsel extreme action to provoke clashes with the police. Check up on any leaks of plans.

(h) Parades, Demonstrations, etc.

In addition to efforts to sustain the spirit of the union members, parades and demonstrations should be organized to impress the general public.

(i) Relief

Strikers can play a big part in raising relief; collecting surplus from farmers in country areas; entertainments, minstrel shows, converts, card parties, etc. Socially minded members of the community and liberals can be brought into a special committee. In some areas children of strikers are provided with meals in school. Note the activity of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief.

"Soup kitchens" are the most economical means of distributing food and serve to bring the strikers' families into close contact with the union. In thinly populated areas, however, food must be issued to individual families.

Keep a clear record, by means of a card file, on all food and clothing issued to avoid discontent over favoritism. Some unions work on the principle of "No picketing, no food."

(j) Winding Up the Campaign

If recognition of the union and wage advances are secured, be sure to celebrate. Many unions make a gala night when a new charter is given to a local.

If compromise or temporary defeat has been suffered, make a truthful analysis of the causes of failure. Make every effort to cover case of victimization with relief.

Some strikes have provoked independent political action to take revenge for the action of public officials and politicians during the strike. Whether a strike is won or lost, there is a certain natural let-down in morale and energy. Do not let this become permanent.

6. Carrying on the Good Work

Starting a union and winning a strike are only the beginning. Keeping the union in good shape and making its meetings interesting and educating the members firmer in the faith—these are important jobs.

Thieves Rob Mill Store At Kings Mountain

Kings Mountain, N. C.—Clothing, shoes and cigarettes valued at more than \$300 were stolen from the Margrace Mill Store here, Sheriff Raymond Cline of Cleveland County said, by thieves who climbed a drainpipe and entered through an elevator shaft.

The sheriff said tracks near the store indicated the stolen goods were loaded on a truck.



and of Low Maintenance Cost

If you know the comparative ease with which three roller regular draft spinning equipment is cleaned and repaired, then you have a fairly good idea as to the ease with which the H & B Four Roller Long Draft system is cleaned and repaired; for the only fundamental difference between the two systems is the addition of a fourth roller.

Veteran mill men know that, other advantages being approximately equal, the low maintenance cost resulting from H & B Four Roller simplicity is sufficient in itself to win this system preference. Furthermore, the performance record of this system during the last two years indicates that other advantages **MUST** be approximately equal. Two examples of this record are as follows:—

A well known southern mill installed a large number of our Model B spinning frames equipped with Four Roller Long Draft and after extensive mill

tests reported a 25% increase in production and a 20% increase in breaking strength.

A well known New England mill made comparative tests for two years (on a comprehensive manufacturing scale) of the three major types of long draft spinning, with respect to strength and quality of yarn, maintenance cost of machinery and return on investment. At the end of the period they reported that, all things considered, they preferred H & B Long Draft.

Install this system in **YOUR** mill and thus maintain or improve quality and lower costs.

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FOUR ROLLER LONG DRAFT SYSTEM

Personal News

Capt. Elliott White Springs, of Fort Mill, S. C., president of the Springs Cotton Mills, has given three acres of land to School District No. 1, Chester, S. C., on which the district will build a \$25,000 school building.

Robert R. Berry, Jr., With U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.

Robert R. Berry, Jr., of Union, S. C., has accepted a position with the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, with headquarters at Gastonia, N. C., and will handle a large portion of the North Carolina territory. Mr. Berry was formerly with the A. E. Staley Company, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

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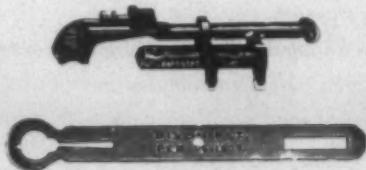
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Concord Rotary Honors W. R. Odell

Concord, N. C.—The Concord Rotary Club honored W. R. Odell, president of the Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works, of Concord, December 15th, at a special meeting at the Odell School.

The session was to commemorate 25 years of service by Mr. Odell as member and chairman of the Cabarrus County Board of Education.

Capt. Ellison Smyth's Portrait At Presbyterian College

Clinton, S. C.—A portrait of Capt. Ellison Smyth, retired pioneer textile manufacturer of South Carolina, is among the seven which were scheduled to be unveiled Monday at Presbyterian College in Clinton honoring the seven men who have "contributed so much toward making the college what it is today."

The portraits will be hung in the college chapel. They were painted by M. Rae, noted portrait artist, in New York at the order of a person unknown to college authorities. All expenses were paid by the unknown benefactor and the paintings delivered by the artist.

Captain Smyth has contributed much in money and time to P. C. since its foundation. One dormitory, "the finest on the campus," was built with funds he donated and is named Smyth Hall in his honor.

Others whose portraits will hang in the chapel are Dr. William P. Jacobs; C. M. Bailey, for many years a member of the board of trustees; Dr. A. E. Spencer, four times president of the college and now vice-president and treasurer; Dr. W. G. Neville, a former president; Dr. D. M. Douglas, under whose administration the college had its greatest growth, and James Ferdinand Jacobs, son of the founder and for many years a member of the P. C. faculty.

OBITUARY

JULIUS A. CLINE

Hickory, N. C.—Julius A. Cline, 71-year-old pioneer hosiery manufacturer of Hickory, died at his home in Hickory December 9th, of heart disease. He had been in declining health about a year.

A native of Alexander County, Mr. Cline was known as the "father" of the hosiery mill industry in Hickory, having established the Hickory Hosiery Mill with Rev. W. P. Cline in 1906. In recent years, the veteran manufacturer was associated in business with his son, Carl V. Cline, a member of the County Commissioners. The two owned a large plant at Hildebran. They recently repurchased the old Hickory Hosiery Mill which Mr. Cline had sold in 1912 before establishing the Hildebran Mill. The father and son were also owners of valuable Hickory business property.

J. A. Cline and his wife several months ago gave \$35,000 for the building and equipment at the Lowman Home for the Aged at White Rock, S. C., a Lutheran institution, near Columbia.

Besides his wife, Mr. Cline is survived by one son, Carl V. Cline, of Hickory; a daughter, Mrs. Lottie Cline, of Kittrell, and seven grandchildren.

The Cause and Prevention of Shuttle Traps

By Steven Major

IN common weaving parlance the word "trap" denotes the breakage of a considerable number of warp threads, the cause or manner of the breakage not being implied. Originally, a "trap" referred to the breakage of warp ends due to the shuttle being trapped in the warp shed and the warp protector motion either not acting or acting in an inefficient manner. This latter is, of course, the most frequent cause of warp "smashes" or "traps" but any considerable breakage of warp yarn, even if it is caused by yarn entanglement or broken healds, is now usually referred to as a "trap." In most cases of serious warp breakages, it is the shuttle which actually severs the yarn although the cause of the breakage may not be due to any defect of the shuttle or even of the mechanism by which it is propelled. There is little doubt, however, that this defect is one of the most frequent sources of spoiled cloth and low production, and probably occasions more trouble to both weavers and overseers than any other weaving fault. It is the intention of the writer, therefore, to deal solely with the causes and the prevention of "traps" or serious warp

breakages which result from the action of the shuttle on the yarn.

"Traps" are sometimes caused solely by defective shuttles and it can easily be perceived that a badly chafed or a cracked shuttle or a shuttle with a very blunted point will be liable to break a considerable number of warp ends during its passage through the warp shed. Similarly, if the shuttle tongue flies up due to a broken or weak spring or if the warp threads impede the progress of the shuttle due to faulty shedding, yarn entanglements, etc., the shuttle will break the yarn with which it comes into contact. Therefore, it is advisable to examine shuttles carefully, at least once every week, and to carry out any repairs which might be found necessary. Any rough or chafed places should be rubbed with fine sandpaper and a little linseed oil applied to the surface of the shuttles.

The most common and probably the most serious types of shuttle "traps" are those resulting from the failure of the shuttle to complete its traverse combined with the faulty or non-operation of the warp protector motion. Loom defects which cause these "traps" can be conveni-

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ently grouped under (1) faults of the warp protector motion and (2) defects which result in the shuttle being in the warp shed when the reed is approaching the fell of the cloth. It should be borne in mind that the failure of the warp protector motion or the failure of the shuttle to enter the appropriate shuttle box will not in themselves cause a "trap." It is the combination of these two factors which results in serious warp breakages. When the shuttle for any reason fails to traverse the warp shed, it is the function of the warp protector motion to prevent a "trap" from occurring. On the other hand, if the warp protector motion ceases to operate satisfactorily, a "trap" will occur only when the shuttle does not succeed in traversing from one shuttle box to the other. It should be remembered, however, that it is possible for a defect of the warp protector motion, such as a broken "swell" spring, etc., to cause the shuttle to be "trapped" in the warp shed and in such cases a warp "smash" is almost sure to occur.

Faults of the Warp Protector Motion

When the fast reed type of warp protector motion is used, a common cause of the motion failing to prevent "traps" is insufficient room for the shuttle. In such cases, the motion allows the reed to come too near to the fell of the cloth, and consequently the shuttle breaks out the warp threads. With a shuttle of ordinary size, the reed should not be allowed to come nearer than about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the fell of the cloth, or the cranks more than a few degrees past top center position, when a shuttle fails to arrive in the appropriate shuttle box. Insufficient room for the shuttle is caused by the stop rod tongue coming into contact with the "frog" too late and thus allowing the sley to travel too far forward before the loom is stopped. This fault may be due to the stop rod tongue being too short or to the step on the "frog" being too near the front of the loom. This latter defect is usually brought about by excessive filing or planing of the "frog" step after it has become worn by contact with the stop rod blade. Lack of shuttle room is also caused by the "frog" moving too far towards the front of the loom on engaging with the stop rod tongue. This may be due to the connecting rod between the back brake and the "frog" being too long or to the wearing of the leather on the brake. The position of the sley also affects the shuttle room; if the sley is too high the stop rod blade will engage with the "frog" when the sley is further forward than if the sley were lower, thus reducing the amount of shuttle room.

Serious shuttle "traps" are occasioned when the stop rod blade fails to engage with the "frog," for in such cases the sley will come to its most forward position even when the shuttle remains in the warp shed. This complete failure of the warp protector motion can be caused by a badly worn stop rod blade or "frog"; the stop rod finger set too far forward; a broken, slack or weak spring on the stop rod blade or the "swell" finger; a loose stop rod bearing; and a loose sley sword or rocking rail.

Warp Protector Motion

When the loose reed type of warp protector motion is used, care should be taken to see that the reed is free to be pushed back by the shuttle in the event of a "trap." When this happens, the shuttle should only have to overcome the pressure of a weak spiral spring which normally

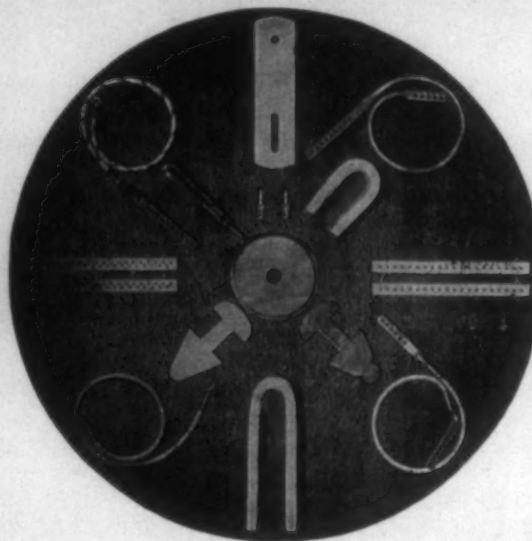
retains the reed in a working position when the sley is at the center of its stroke. The spring should be just strong enough to hold the reed in position under ordinary working conditions but weak enough to insure that the reed would be pushed back by the slightest pressure from the shuttle. In order to hold the reed rigid when beating up takes place under ordinary conditions, a finger attached to the reed releasing rod passes under a frog as the reed approaches the fell of the cloth and causes the movable reed casing to bear tightly against the reed. When the shuttle is caught in the shed, the backward movement of the reed causes the finger to be raised over the "frog" and thus assists the pressure of the shuttle to overcome the pull of the spiral spring. It is important to have the finger and the frog of the proper length, strength and shape. If the finger passes under the frog before the trapped shuttle acts on the reed, the reed will be retained in an operative position and a trap will occur. Care should also be taken to insure that the dagger, which is lifted by the oscillation of the rod underneath the sley when the reed is pressed backward by the action of the shuttle, knocks the starting handle to the off position instantaneously. A bow spring pressing against an anti-friction bowl holds the reed rigidly when the shuttle is traveling across the sley. This bow spring should be set so that the bowl leaves the spring and becomes inoperative, before a "trapped" shuttle would act on the reed, otherwise the reed would be held and warp breakages would occur.

A common cause of the shuttle being trapped in the warp shed is the failure of the picking motion to send the shuttle across the sley in an effective manner. A loose key in the picking boss on the bottom shaft; the slipping of the "shell" of the picking tappet due to looseness of the nuts and bolts which hold the "shell" to the picking boss; a slack nose bit, and the loosening and dropping of the picking bowl and stud, are among the more frequent causes of the picking motion failing to eject the shuttle satisfactorily. The breakage or excessive loosening of almost any part of the picking motion, such as a broken or loose picking stick or picking shaft, a broken picking band, etc., will result in a similar defect.

If the picking motion is timed too early or too late or not in conformity with the shedding motion, the passage of the shuttle is liable to be retarded or deflected during its course and thus the shuttle may fail to arrive at the opposite box from which it has been picked. Care should be taken to see that the shed is of sufficient size to accommodate the shuttle and that it is in the correct vertical plane in accordance with the height of the sley. To insure that the shuttle is not deflected in an upward course during its traverse the bottom line of the warp shed should touch lightly on the race board when the shed is fully open. The timing of the picking motion should be such that the shuttle has a clear passage through the warp shed. Picking should take place as soon as is practicable after the shed is open sufficiently to accommodate the shuttle. This will facilitate the passage of the shuttle, and its arrival in the appropriate shuttle box before the closing of the shed can retard its progress or the warp protector motion come into operation to stop the loom.

(Continued on Page 26)

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Student Loan Fund

DONATIONS made to the Acma Student Loan Fund, Inc., on or before December 1, 1937, can be deducted when filing 1937 income tax returns, in March, 1938.

We hope that many will take advantage of this opportunity to make a donation to this worthy cause, knowing that a large portion of the amount they donate will otherwise go to the Government as taxes.

The following are the facts connected with the Acma Student Loan Fund, Inc.:

- (1) It is a subsidiary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and was organized by them. The directors are T. H. Webb, Concord, N. C.; R. R. West, Danville, Va.; John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C.; P. E. Glenn, Atlanta, Ga., and Comer Jennings, Eufaula, Ala. W. M. McLaurine, of Charlotte, is treasurer and handles all funds.

- (2) Contributions to date have been—
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga. | \$ 100.00 |
| Leon Lowenstein, New York | 250.00 |
| Harry Leslie, New York | 250.00 |
| G. I. Seidman, New York | 250.00 |
| Deering, Milliken & Co., New York | 1,000.00 |
| Elliott Springs, Lancaster, S. C. | 250.00 |

Total\$2,100.00

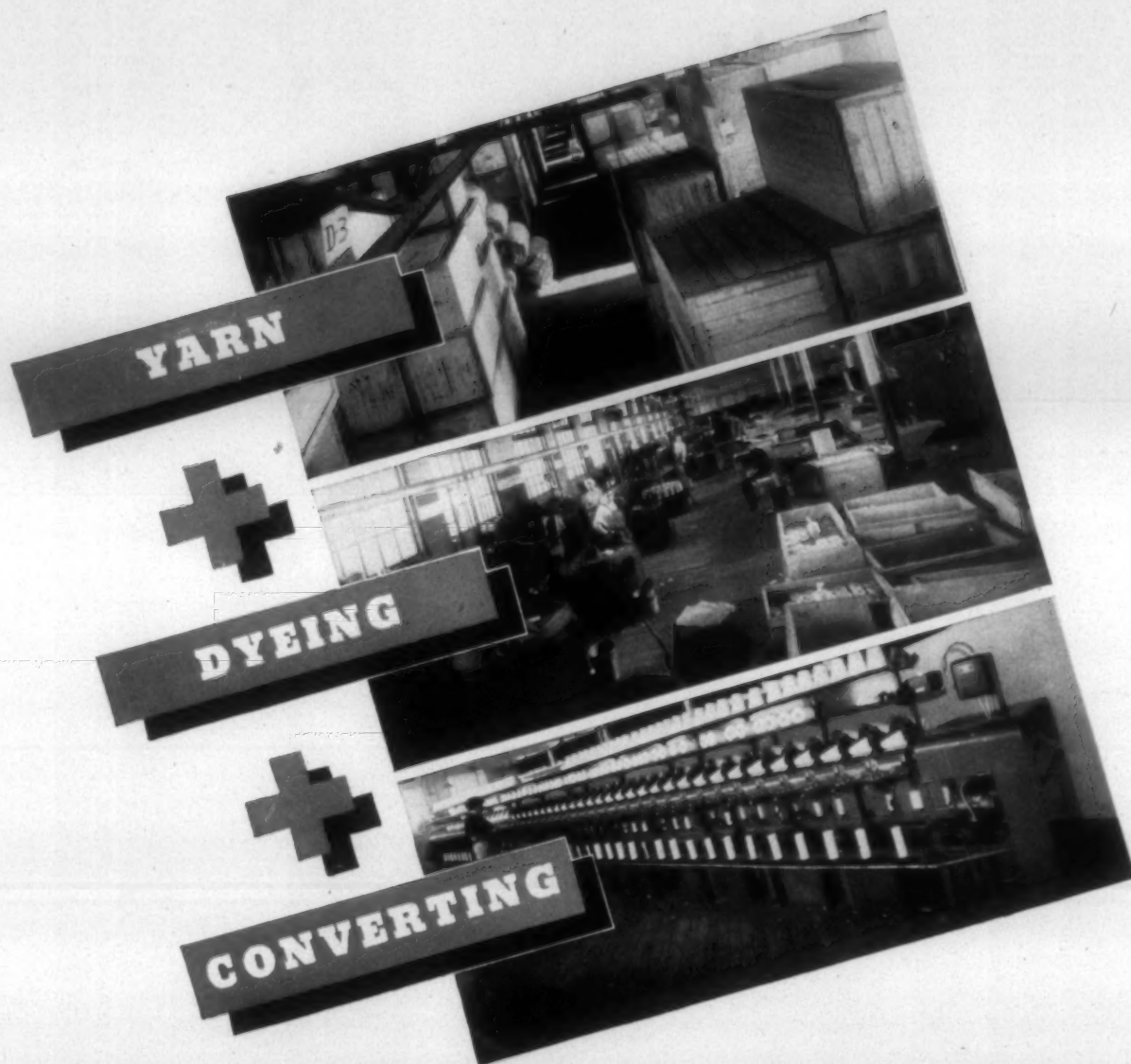
- (3) The \$2,100 was loaned to nine boys who are now taking textile courses at N. C. State College, Clemson College and Georgia Tech. The largest number of those who secured loans are at Clemson College. Two had completed their junior year and due to lack of funds expected to drop out of college without completing their textile courses.
- (4) Every loan was covered by a note due, in installments, after graduation. Two endorsers were required for each note and had to be accompanied by a certificate of a Clerk of Court relative to their worth. Loans were made upon a business basis and all details handled in accord with standard business practices, as the money is to be repaid and loaned again.
- (5) As all the funds of the Acma Student Loan Fund, Inc., are used "*exclusively for educational purposes*," any donation by an individual or corporation can be deducted when filing income tax returns.
- (6) The \$2,100 did provide loans for nine boys but several applications from worthy boys had to be denied for lack of funds and more money will be needed next year.
- (7) Assisting mill boys in obtaining a textile education, and thereby a better chance in life, will appeal to many, especially when such donations can be deducted upon income tax returns.
- (8) No donation can be made on 1937 income tax returns unless paid prior to December 31, 1937. Make all checks payable to the Acma Student Loan Fund, Inc., and mail them to W. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, 1206 First National Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.

The Wages and Hours Bill

DR. CLAUDIUS T. MURCHISON, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, has released the following statement relative to the pending Wages and Hours Bill:

The impression has gone abroad that the industry is divided in its attitude toward this measure—that the legislation is favored by the New England division generally and by some elements in the Southern section of the industry. Such a rumor grossly exaggerates the situation. I have found little difference of opinion on the wage and hour bill; on the contrary, the most liberal and the most conservative elements of the industry are alike in their opposition to the Black-Connery Bill or its equivalent.

The industry's opposition runs to many features of the



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Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. 17 Type K machines replaced 13 Double-Head Utsman machines at an average net saving of \$800 a year for each machine, a total annual saving of \$13,612.

Cherokee Spinning Co., Knoxville, Tenn. Type K enables them to save \$75.00 a week, or \$3,750 a year, a net annual return of over 300% on the investment.

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Denman Lug Straps, like all Denman fabric loom parts, are made with wearing qualities foremost in mind. The fabric is built up, layer by layer, in the curvature of the finished strap, so that each layer bears its full part of the strain. This avoids wrinkling and stretching, with the resulting breaking of the bonding material. Their durability and wearing qualities are superior to many higher priced straps made from other materials.

Besides Lug Straps, Denman makes fabric Loop Pickers and Hold-Ups, all accurately built for durability, economy, service. They will save money for your mill during 1938.

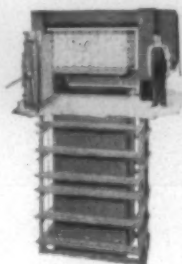
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- (3) Toggle Type Yarn Press, for baling of yarn.
- (4) Down Stroke Press, for baling loose cotton waste, paper stock, rags, etc.

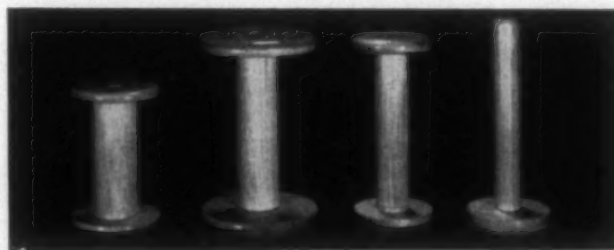
Economy Baling Presses are made by a company which has had over 30 years' experience in building successful baling equipment.

The press illustrated above is the Up-Stroke Baling Press. Additional information will be gladly furnished. Address The Terrell Machine Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Sales Agents

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BOBBINS, SPOOLS and SPECIALTIES



If you are a purchaser of bobbins, spools, and special wood parts and do not already use Termaco products, you will do well to investigate the possibilities for savings offered by them.

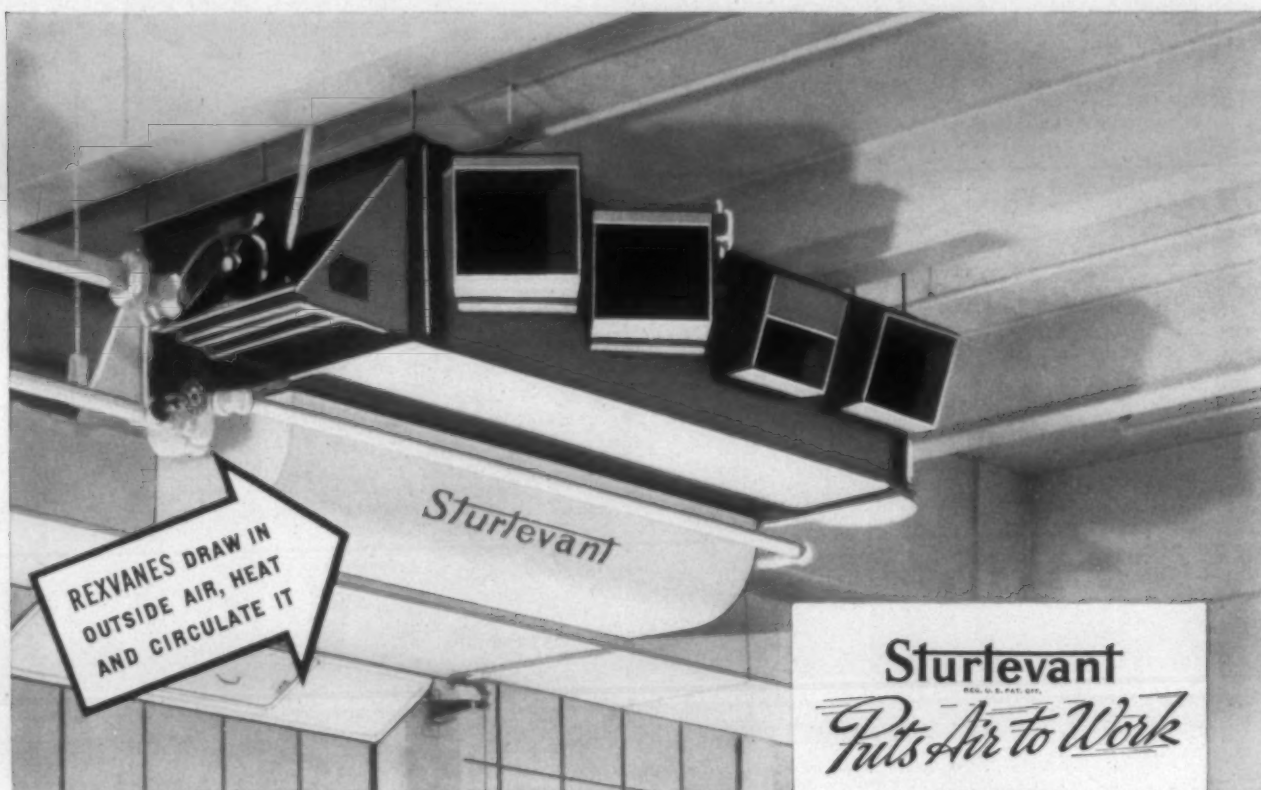
Termaco wood parts are made of the finest materials obtainable for the purpose. The finish is durable and smooth. They are made in a modern plant, by workmen of experience. Good materials, good finish, and skilled workmanship combined mean that you get maximum value for your money.

If you need a special type wood part, we will gladly work out the specifications. Or if you have a sample, send it in and we will quote price.

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ELIMINATE COSTLY WASTE OF HUMIDIFIED AIR...

Slasher and Picker Room exhaust systems are a necessity summer and winter. But why waste costly conditioned air by exhausting it from the mill via these two rooms during the winter when doors and windows are kept closed. That's what happens if no provision is made to compensate for the air being exhausted.

Rexvane Heaters offer that provision. They draw air from outdoors, temper and circulate it, to compensate for the air exhausted by the Slasher and Picker systems.

With Rexvane Heaters, temperatures are maintained at the desired degree for best results. The regain balance in the other departments is not disturbed because approximately the same volume of air is being brought into the rooms as is being exhausted. Drying conditions are improved for Slashing. Picker efficiency is increased.

Let our nearest engineer give you details.

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- Slasher Fans and Systems
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- Cloth Cleaning Systems for Printing Machines
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- Tenter Frame Dryers
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- Dry Can Range Enclosure and Exhaust Systems
- Cotton Staple Stock Dryers
- Rayon Staple Stock Dryers
- Rayon, Cotton and Wool Skein Dryers
- Art Leather Dryers



WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF AIR HANDLING AND CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT

pending proposal, but centers particularly on three which are of fundamental importance and constitute threats to every industry in the United States.

The bill would lodge vast arbitrary power in an administrative agency. It is immaterial whether administration of the proposed law is vested in an individual in the Department of Labor or in a Wages and Hours Board—the element of arbitrary power is the same in each case.

The wage rate aimed at is certain to do irreparable damage to many industries and its imposition would as certainly increase an already huge volume of unemployment.

The policing provisions proposed are such as to subject industry to continued annoyance, embarrassment, espionage and petty tyranny by another host of Federal officials.

It is reported that more than 100 amendments lie in wait, but no person even only casually conversant with the proposals believes that any amendment which stands the remotest chance of adoption would remove or mitigate the abhorrent and definitely un-American features of the bill.

One newspaper correspondent states that the bill contains 67 pages in Roman type, stricken-through type, italics, and regular standard bill type, and that the measure is a legislative jigsaw puzzle and that it is doubtful if even the drafting clerks of the House can understand it, much less the average Congressman.

In spite of the statement of Dr. Murchison, it appears to us that quite a few New England manufacturers favor the wages and hours law because they believe that it will force Southern mills to pay the same wages as those of New England and leave the mills in their section with an advantage in freight rates to New York and other merchandising centers.

Our New England friends will live to regret their action because even though they force Southern mills to pay higher wages, their own employees will demand a differential to compensate them for their higher costs of living.

The actual result of the wages and hours bill may be an increase in Southern costs, possibly, to the point that many mills can not sell their output and must shut down for long periods, while the even higher cost of New England textile mills may bring disaster to them.

Attempting to handicap a competitor by putting a Federal yolk on him may prove disastrous to New England manufacturers.

Pointers for Organizers

ON Page 12 of this issue we are publishing "Pointers for Organizers" as prepared for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers by the Extension Department of Brookwood Labor College, a communist college located at Katonah, N. Y.

We are reprinting verbatim from a pamphlet

distributed to the C. I. O. organizers of the automobile industry at Detroit, Mich., and we can reasonably assume that the same instructions have been sent to organizers in other fields.

We especially call attention to Section 4 in which the organizers are given suggestions relative to the best method of playing upon the feelings of the workers.

Labor unions, as now constituted, are operated by racketeers who live upon the proceeds of the racket which are the initiation fees and union dues.

Just as young boys and girls are coached in the technique of picking pockets, by the heads of pick-pocket rings, so are those who are sent out to organize unions for the purpose of producing revenue for the support of the union leaders, given instructions in the technique of herding the workers into the union.

If anyone ever had doubts about unionization being a racket they should be dispelled by reading "Points for Organizers."

Reprints of Editorial

WE have had so many calls for our issue of November 11th containing our editorial, "A Contemptible Slander," which answered the Walter Davenport article in *Collier's Weekly* that we have decided to make reprints of the editorial.

Many people were so incensed over the falseness of the Davenport story, "All Work and No Pay," that they wish to send a truthful statement to people in other sections and our complete expose' answers the purpose.

One Southern waste dealer has asked for 500 reprints and will place one copy in every business letter which goes to customers in the North.

We will be pleased to furnish reprints of "A Contemptible Slander," free of charge, to mills and also to machinery and supply dealers who desire them.

A Correction

IN an editorial entitled "Faking Pictures" which appeared in our issue of December 2nd, 1937, we stated that the offending newspaper, the *Washington Herald*, was a Hearst paper.

We have learned that on July 1st, 1937, the control of the *Washington Herald*, passed from Hearst, under a five-year lease with option to purchase and it is no longer a Hearst paper.

While no one has requested us to publish this correction, we feel that it should be made.

AN EMERGENCY - -**A New Belt****A Breakdown****Urgent Repairs****PHONE: CHARLOTTE 2-2178**

LOCATED right in the center of "Textile Territory" Charlotte is equipped and anxious to render genuine service, any hour of the day, any day of the year. When transmission trouble occurs, don't hesitate, phone us immediately.

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CHARLOTTE,
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INDUSTRIAL LEATHERS
FOR EVERY PURPOSE

**Uniform in Quality—
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**"PRECISION"
BOBBINS****"Take the Guess Work Out of Production"**

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WENTWORTH**Double Duty Travelers**

Last Longer, Make Stronger
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the
SPINNING RING. The greatest
improvement entering the spinning
room since the advent of the HIGH
SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.

**Mill News Items**

WELDON, N. C.—Fire destroyed a warehouse of the W. T. Shaw Knitting Mill here December 13th, together with its contents of cotton and cotton waste. Officials did not reveal the money loss.

OPELIKA, ALA.—The local unit of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company has completed the installation of 52 Cooper-Hewitt lamps for lighting equipment in the company's broad sheeting weave room.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The recently published report that the Greenwood Cotton Mill was constructing a three-story addition at a cost of \$45,000 was in error, and officials state that no such plans are contemplated.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Prizes totalling \$225 were awarded the winners and placers in the annual Chicopee Manufacturing Company's yard contest recently, the exercises of the presentation being held at the Chicopee gymnasium.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.—With J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, S. C., textile and industrial engineers, having prepared the plans, work has gotten well under way here on the construction of a three-story addition to the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, which will represent an expenditure of more than \$60,000.

UNION, S. C.—Directors of Union-Buffalo Mills, operated out of Greenville, voted a one and three-quarters per cent dividend on first preferred stock at their annual meeting in New York City. Totalling approximately \$40,000, the dividend is payable January 3rd.

All officers and directors of the company were re-elected at the meeting. The officers are Fred W. Symmes, of Greenville, president and treasurer; Frank E. Wittman, vice-president; and John E. Fullager, of Greenville, secretary.

PIEDMONT, S. C.—New equipment which has been installed in the new filter plant of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company includes a new 1,450 horsepower Leffel water wheel turbine direct coupled to a General Electric Company vertical shaft generator.

This new filter plant was constructed to replace the old plant, which is a wooden structure and which has been in use for more than ten years. The new building has been completed and the new machinery installed. The new plant represents a cost of approximately \$50,000. The new system will supply drinking water for the community of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company.

The new plant was constructed on top of the hill in the Piedmont Park and the old plant will be discarded.

This building program likewise included the construction of a two-story structure to house the chemical equipment.

The new building is twice the size of the old plant and is of concrete construction. The old plant was of wood.

Mill News Items

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc., declared a dividend of 55 cents a share on the \$2.50 par value common stock, payable December 18th to stockholders of record December 10th. With this payment, a total of \$1 will have been paid on the stock this year.

A quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock also has been declared, payable December 18th to stock of record December 10th.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—The Sale Knitting Company, organized early this year to manufacture underwear and sweat shirts, will begin operations in a small way next week, it was announced by E. A. Sale, president. Machinery and equipment are being installed following completion of a five-story brick factory building on Moss street at a cost of \$25,000.

Under normal conditions, the plant will employ 125 workers, although only a skeleton force will be used at present, due to unfavorable business conditions. The company is capitalized at \$125,000.

GASTONIA, N. C.—John T. Houren, vice-president and treasurer of the Walker Mills, Inc., of Gastonia, recently organized here, announced a new knitting mill and dyeing and finishing plant would be established here by the firm and would probably begin operations by January 1st.

The new plant, Mr. Houren revealed, will be in the building formerly occupied by the Ozark Mill, textile manufacturing plant. The plant will manufacture knit products and will also do dyeing and finishing.

The machinery, already in the building, is being conditioned and put into shape to begin operations, Mr. Houren said. He did not announce how many persons the plant expected to employ.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Changes in the original 77-B reorganization plan for Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C., to increase the operating capital and eliminate the deficit have been submitted to Federal Court here and approved by Judge C. C. Wyche.

Under the altered plan, the par value of the capital stock will be reduced from \$10 to \$5 a share, thus establishing a surplus of \$130,000 instead of the \$136,000 deficit under the old plan. Sale of the village houses, which has been completed under a plan whereby the company will realize within six years, will enable the mill to present a stronger cash position.

After a study of the previous plan, Judge Wyche pointed out that the \$50,000 operating capital was not adequate and that the deficit would prevent the company from paying dividends, if earned, and thereby subject the company to the penalty of the undistributed profits tax. Judge Wyche further suggested that if the plant is worth more than the \$466,000, less depreciation reserve of \$63,000, an appraisal should be made "to establish a higher value and wipe out the deficit."

Date for a further hearing on the reorganization has not been set. The mills manufacture sheetings and rayons.

ONYX ANNOUNCES THE Mapro* SERIES

Mapromin Maprofix

A blend of the sodium salt of the boro ester of sulfated oleyl and cetyl alcohol. A wetting agent and highly effective dye leveller and softener.

The sodium salt of the sulfated boro ester of cetyl alcohol. Particularly useful as a high temperature detergent (over 140° F.) Also an effective softener.

Mapromol

The sodium salt of the sulfated boro ester of oleyl alcohol. Highly potent softening agent, particularly effective because of its lubricating qualities.

These products available in paste and powder

*Patented

Valuable in processing and finishing of RAYON, SILK, HOSIERY and WOOL

The MAPRO Series are new-type products which exceed the values of soaps and surpass existing auxiliaries in all-around usefulness and merit. They are extremely potent in detergency, wetting, dye-levelling and softening qualities. Quickly soluble, resistant to hard water, stable to acids, alkalies and oxidation. Rapid rinsability, effective foaming and efficient emulsifying properties.

WRITE, giving details of fabric and operation, to get sample and data. Demonstration in your mill, on request.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO.

Specialists on Finishing Materials

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Southern Repr., E. W. Klumph, Charlotte, N. C.

Midw. Repr., Maher Color & Chemical Co., Inc., Chicago

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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BOBBINS, SPOOLS,
ROLLS, CONES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR TEXTILE MILLS
SKEWERS
AND SHUTTLES

MAIN FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICES
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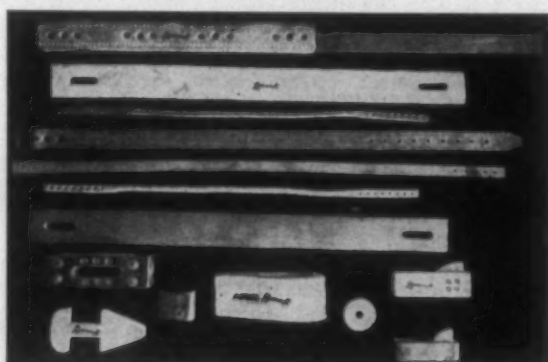


Illustration Shows a Few of the Different Straps Manufactured By Us

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Leathers are made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leathers are made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and are especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We manufacture all types of textile leathers for cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

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Southern Representatives

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Charlotte, N. C.

Herbert Booth
Claridge Manor Apts.
Birmingham, Ala.

Phil Wentworth Elected Director of National Association of Manufacturers

At the recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, held in New York, Philip Wentworth, of Providence, R. I., treasurer of the National Ring Traveler Company, was honored by being elected a director. Mr. Wentworth is regarded as one of the business leaders of New England and has for many years taken an active interest in public affairs.

Mill in Lumberton Plans To Shut Down Indefinitely

Lumberton, N. C.—Superintendent R. S. Moore announced that the Ada McLean Cotton Mills, at West Lumberton, "probably" would close before Christmas for an indefinite period. The plant, which employs 150 workers, is now operating two days a week to complete goods already in process of manufacture.

The mills opened one year ago under new management after being idle for sometime and going into receivership.

Durham Votes \$1.50 On New Preferred

Durham, N. C.—Directors of the Durham Hosiery Mills have ordered payment of a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the new Class "A" preferred stock, payable December 20th to stockholders of record December 10th. The new stock was recently approved as part of the company's reorganization plan.

President A. B. Carr, in his dividend notice, says:

"This dividend covers the quarterly period ending December 31, 1937. The dates for quarterly payment on the new Class "A" preferred stock are February 1st, May 1st, and November 1st. The dividend declared represents a dividend which normally would be paid February 1, 1938."

Simultaneously, J. Martin Umstead, of Durham, one of the minority stockholders who have not relinquished their old preferred stock as required by the reorganization plan, served notice that court action would be resorted to if necessary to decide the claims of the minority group.

The capital stock structure was changed at a stockholders' meeting held September 30th. Holders of the old preferred stock, Mr. Umstead stated, were offered \$30 per share for one-third of their holdings, and in lieu of the accumulated unpaid dividends of \$38.50 per share they were offered one share of common "B" stock to go along with each share of the Class "A" preferred stock to be issued.

A vast majority of the stockholders have accepted the new plan, the percentage being 90 per cent or greater.

Machine To Test Heat Transmission Of Cloth Developed

Washington.—New apparatus for measuring thermal transmissions of textiles has been designed and built at the Bureau of Standards by Richard S. Cleveland, an

official of the textile section. With the new instrument the speed of testing is increased considerably over that obtained with previous equipment and without sacrifice of accuracy.

The fabric to be tested is laid upon an electrically heated hot plate. Loss of heat from the plate except upward through the fabric to the air above it is prevented by electrically heated guard plates. A hood is placed over the fabric to prevent disturbance by air currents during the test. When a steady state is reached, the energy required to maintain the hot plate at body temperature or some other chosen temperature is observed.

The regulation of temperatures is essentially automatic and little attention is required of the operator except during the 15 minutes a test is actually in progress. Seven tests can be made in an eight-hour day, including the time required to bring the apparatus to a steady heat. Results are reproducible to within about 1 per cent.

A complete description of the apparatus will soon be published by the bureau as RP 1055, it was stated.

Cannon Mills Honor Employees

Officials of the Cannon Mills Company in Kannapolis will entertain 359 employees who have been with the Cannon Mills for from 25 to 50 years at parties to be held at the Kannapolis Young Men's Christian Association, December 17th and 18th.

Charles A. Cannon, president of the Cannon Mills Company, will preside. Turkey dinners will be served and the employees with long service records will be presented with service emblems. Dr. Samuel W. Grafflin of New York will speak at each dinner.

The party December 17th will be for employees who have been with the company from 25 to 28 years. There are 183 of these men and women. December 18th, the officials will entertain those who have been with the company from 28 to 50 years. There are 176 of these employees.

The employees represent the company's plants in Kannapolis, Concord, China Grove, Salisbury, Rockwell, and York, S. C. The three oldest are Charles W. Freeze of Plant No. 5, Concord, who has been with Cannon Mills Company for 50 years, J. I. Freeze of the same plant, who has a service record of 49 years, and Miss Virginia Faggart, also of No. 5, who has been with the company 45 years. The men are brothers, and Charles W. Freeze was with the Cannon Mills Company when the late J. W. Cannon, its founder, opened the first mill in Concord 50 years ago.

The company has three employees who have been in the organization from 45 to 50, 60 who have been employed from 35 to 45 years, and 296 who have been employed from 25 to 35 years. The service emblems will be presented by Mr. Cannon. All directors of the company will attend.

DEPENDABLE CARD CLOTHING
WHEN you want it and WHERE you want it

Stocks of card clothing of standard counts and foundations are carried at various Ashworth distributing points, to assure prompt deliveries to all Southern textile areas.

All shops are also equipped for reclothing and repairing top flats and lickerins and maintain a staff of fitters for reclothing cards for mills that do not have competent help of this type.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC.
 Woolen Div.: AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

Factories in Fall River, Worcester, and Philadelphia
 Sales Offices and Repair Shops in Charlotte, Atlanta and Greenville
 Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Texas

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery • • Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes • • Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire • • Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire • • Lickerins and Top Flats Reclothed at All Plants

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP.

JOHNSTON BLDG.

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SOLE LICENSEES IN U. S. A. FOR

The Improved**CASABLANCAS**

LONG DRAFTING SYSTEM

● **IN THEORY:—**

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST

● **IN PRACTICE:—**

THE MOST WIDELY ADOPTED

..... through constant research
and strict specialization.

ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION

A Very Good Reason

"It is not because of the dollar or so we save in the cost per kettle of size that we use Arcy Liquefied 'less costly' starch, but because of the superior results we get from its use."

Reason given by mill operating executives for using the less costly starch liquified with ARCY.

A R C Y**DRAKE CORPORATION**

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

The Cause and Prevention of Shuttle Traps*(Continued from Page 19)***Shuttle Defects**

Faulty checking of the shuttle may also cause a shuttle "trap." If a shuttle rebounds a short distance from the top of the shuttle box, it will only receive a portion of the picking force and thus will be liable to be caught in the warp shed as the sley comes forward. Shuttle slipping, rebounding, and bad checking in the boxes in general, can be prevented by the correct adjustment of the shuttle boxes to the size of the shuttle by an appropriate amount of spring pressure on the box "swell" to insure that the incoming shuttle is gently but firmly checked, by the proper adjustment of the check strap or other checking arrangement, and by a smooth and not too powerful picking action. Badly damaged and broken pickers are another cause of failure of the picking action which so often results in warp "smashes." It is advisable, therefore, to examine pickers fairly frequently and replace any that are defective. When fitting new pickers, care should be taken as regards the boring of the spindle holes and the gouging of the cavity to receive the shuttle tip, for on the satisfactory nature and fitting of the picker depends the satisfactory picking and checking of the shuttle.

The shuttle is sometimes trapped in the warp shed due to the entanglement of threads in such a manner that they stop or seriously retard the traverse of the shuttle. In other instances the shuttle may be trapped by the collapse of the warp shed due to broken shedding cords, jacks or other parts of the shedding motion or a portion of the warp shed might remain closed or nearly so, owing to a broken heald wrapping itself round a number of warp threads and preventing them from opening to form the warp shed. A very tight warp may also cause the "trapping" of the shuttle as in such instances the shed will not be allowed to open to the full extent owing to the excessive tension on the yarns. Further, warp threads that are excessively tensioned are more liable to break when the shuttle is trapped than those subjected to moderate tension, irrespective of the warp protector motion.—*Textile Recorder.*

Government Estimates Cotton Crop**18,746,000 vs. 12,399,000 Last Year**

Washington.—The Agriculture Department, in its final 1937 estimate, predicted a cotton crop of 18,746,000 bales—the largest on record and upwards of 5,000,000 bales more than 1936's expected needs.

The new report increased the November forecast by 503,000 bales, or 2.8 per cent.

Two factors, the Department said, contributed to the bumper yield—an average acreage yield of 246.6 pounds compared with 169.9 pounds for the 1923-32 average, and harvested acreage of 33,930,000, or an increase of 13 per cent over last year.

Despite substantial price declines resulting from the record-breaking crop, Agricultural Department economists predicted the gross income from the staple this year would equal, if not exceed, last year's estimate of \$987,000,000 including government benefit payments.

The previous record crop was 17,978,000 bales in 1926.

The report of the huge crop came as Congress debated control legislation under which next year's acreage might be reduced below 27,000,000 in the hope that the field might be held to around 12,000,000 bales.

Officials have estimated that the surplus of American cotton at the beginning of the 1938 harvesting year may exceed 11,000,000 bales.

(A bale is figured by the Department at 500 pounds gross weight.)

Last month's estimate was 18,243,000 bales, an increase of 670,000 over October.

The previous record was 17,978,000 bales in 1926.

Last year 12,399,000 bales came from the fields and in the five years, 1928-32, an average of 14,667,000 was produced.

The heaviest per-acre yield on record caused the new production high. The Department said it was indicated an average of 264.6 pounds had been grown on 33,930,000 acres.

This compared with 34,383,000 acres estimated July 1st, indicating an abandonment before harvest of 1.3 per cent of land planted.

The record-breaking acre yield compared with 197.6 pounds last year and 169.9 pounds for the ten years 1923-32. The previous record yield was 223.1 pounds in 1898.

Estimated production by States follows:

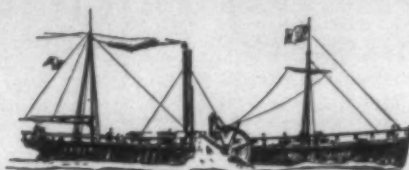
States—	Dec. 1, 1937	Dec. 1, 1936	Dec. 1, 1935	Dec. 1, 1934	Dec. 1, 1933
Virginia	41,000	34,000	30,000	39,000	38,000
N. C.	775,000	612,000	585,000	650,000	690,000
S. C.	1,025,000	820,000	745,000	695,000	742,000
Georgia	1,490,000	1,090,000	1,060,000	995,000	1,110,000
Florida	40,000	32,000	29,000	28,000	27,000
Alabama	1,610,000	1,140,000	1,060,000	965,000	980,000
Miss.	2,625,000	1,910,000	1,260,000	1,145,000	1,180,000
La.	1,080,000	763,000	555,000	488,000	486,000
Texas	5,230,000	2,945,000	3,050,000	2,395,000	4,475,000
Arkansas	1,830,000	1,295,000	890,000	875,000	1,065,000
N. Mexico	157,000	110,000	78,000	92,000	85,000
Tenn.	640,000	431,000	320,000	412,000	460,000
Mo.	370,000	310,000	200,000	245,000	245,000
Okl.	825,000	290,000	535,000	325,000	1,285,000
Calif.	710,000	440,000	205,000	255,000	216,000
Ariz.	280,000	170,000	125,000	110,000	82,000
Other States	18,000	15,000	7,000	17,000	10,000
Total	18,746,000	12,407,000	10,784,000	9,731,000	13,177,000

Burlington Mills To Pay \$250,000 Soon in Bonuses and Savings

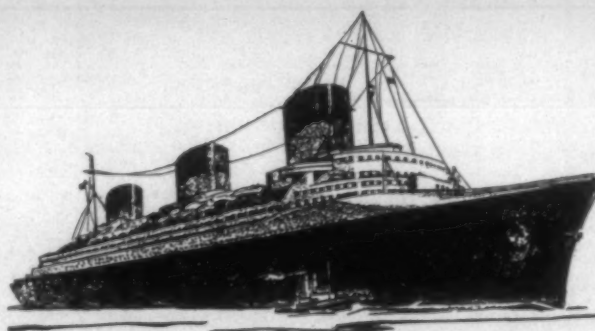
Burlington, N. C.—Distribution of industrial savings accounts, company bonuses and profit-sharing accounts totalling about \$250,000, will be made here within the next ten days. In most cases, this money represents part of the weekly wages set aside each year by the employer with the consent of the employee. In other cases straight-out bonuses will be given.

May Hosiery Mills, Inc., leads with a total of \$68,000; others are Standard Hosiery Mills, \$42,000; McEwen Knitting Co., \$37,000; E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Swepsonville and Belmont, \$30,000, and Foster Hosiery Mills, \$4,000.

An official of the Burlington Mills, with units throughout this and adjoining States, said that they had made no definite plan for a bonus, but an executive conference would be held to fix the policy for the distribution. Based on past years, this company's distribution to its thousands of workers will swell the total to more than \$200,000.



COLLECTIVE THINKING Made the Difference



Fulton had to play the lone wolf when inventing his first commercial steamboat, because most people thought him an impractical dreamer. Today the value of inventive genius plus COLLECTIVE THINKING is more widely appreciated and as a result we have achievements like the ocean liner Normandie.

Collective thinking also offers untold possibilities of progress in the sizing, printing and finishing of textile fibres. Furthermore this type of thinking no longer is confined to large organizations, because A-H Consultation Service makes it available even to the smallest mill or department.

This service is rendered by a staff of specially trained chemists assisted by a completely equipped, modern laboratory and a company experience in all branches of the textile industry of 122 years.

Write to us at Providence about your sizing, printing or finishing problem, or talk with our local representative and let us make recommendations, free of all obligations.



CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Sizing and Finishing
Gums and Compounds
. Soluble Gums . Softeners . Soluble Oils .
Tallow . Waxes .
Soaps . Flour . Dextrines . Starches .
Pigment Colors and
Lakes . Ammonia .
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Textile Worker Dies Following Exposure

Burlington, N. C.—Raymond Johnson, 28-year-old mill foreman, of Snow Camp, Route 1, died December 11th from exposure in his car, parked near the mill at Saxapahaw which he had left shortly after midnight.

Found in an almost unconscious condition, Johnson was taken to his home where he succumbed. His reason for stopping his car has not been determined.

Bill Asks 500,000 Bales Cotton for Red Cross

Washington. — The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to distribute 500,000 bales of low-grade cotton to the National Red Cross under a bill pending before the House Agricultural Committee.

The bill (H. J. Res. 520) was introduced by Representative Fulmer of South Carolina. The huge purchase would have to be made before June 1, 1938. When delivered to the Red Cross the cotton would be manufactured into cotton textiles, clothing and bedding for the needy.

Westinghouse Declares \$2.00 Dividend

Following a recent meeting of its board of directors, the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. issued the following statement:

"The board of directors of this company declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the preferred stock and on the common stock of the company, such dividends to be payable December 21, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 7, 1937."

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Organize Shuttle Plant In Mississippi Town

Brookhaven, Miss.—M. L. Rogers of Texas is establishing a new manufacturing plant here which will be used for the manufacture of shuttles for looms in cotton mills.

Work has been started on the construction of a building to house this industry on a site of land in the northern part of the city on the Illinois Central Railroad, which Mr. Rogers purchased for the establishment of the new plant.

The machinery has been here for some time and will be installed as quickly as possible when the building is ready.

Quotas for Cotton Marketing Revealed

Washington.—Here is the way the 1938 cotton marketing quota would be divided among States under the ever-normal granary bill as amended by the Senate December 11th.

Virginia, 28,000; North Carolina, 505,000; South Carolina, 653,000; Georgia, 921,000; Florida, 27,000; Missouri, 267,000; Tennessee, 363,000; Alabama, 895,000; Mississippi, 1,332,000; Louisiana, 544,000; Texas, 2,803,000; Oklahoma, 521,000; Arkansas, 988,000; New Mexico, 93,000; Arizona, 173,000; California, 484,000; others, 12,000 (includes Illinois, Kentucky and Kansas).

Estimates Made Of Rayon Yarn Capacity

A study of the rayon yarn producing capacity of American rayon yarn plants as made by the Textile Economics Bureau indicates a present theoretical installed yarn capacity of 360 million pounds per year, based on 150 denier yarn; deducting about 10 per cent for "normal losses" due to waste, machine repair and denier changeover as well as the fact that the average denier spun is less than 150 denier, the present operating capacity of about 325 million pounds of yarn per year is indicated.

By mid-1938 a theoretical installed capacity of 400 million pounds per year is expected to be in place. On an operating capacity basis, this mid-1938 figure would become 360 million pounds per year.

Finally, by the spring of 1939, the theoretical industry capacity is indicated to be around 440 million pounds per year, which translates into about 400,000 pounds per year on the 90 per cent basis. As noted, this capacity data covers only rayon

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FOR SALE—One 200 H.P. McIntosh Seymour Diesel Engine complete with 120 kw. generator set. One 85 H.P. Cooper Bessemer Diesel Engine with generator and exciter with V belts. Both engines guaranteed in excellent condition and running at present. For further information write to East Coast Eng. & Equip. Co., Main Office, Rocky Mount, N. C.

filament yarn; no material on staple fiber producing capacity was included in the study.

Wisconsin Leads In Production of Raw Casein

Milwaukee, Wis.—With its production comprising about 35 per cent of the nation's total output Wisconsin has become by far the largest producer of casein in the United States.

This product, commonly made from skim milk, is now being used for synthetic textile wool-like fibers in addition to buttons, combs, handles, knobs, in glazing paper, glues, paints, and in the printing of cotton cloth.

According to a survey by the Wisconsin and United States departments of agriculture, Wisconsin produced about 15,653,000 pounds of casein, an all-time high point for the State. Production in 1936 was over 30 per cent larger than that reported for 1935.

Because it is made of skim milk, manufacture of casein follows closely the butter industry, and in Wisconsin, Clark, Chippewa, Fond du Lac, and Marathon counties lead in production. Production records, respectively, are: 2,390,000 pounds, 1,330,000, 1,022,000 and 967,000 pounds.

Plan for Acreage Cut in Cotton is Revealed in Full

Washington. — A table showing probable cotton acreage allotments by States for 1938 under the House Farm Bill—based on an estimated national allotment of 28,000,000

acres—appeared recently in the Congressional Record.

The table, inserted by Representative Doxey (D., Miss.), prorated the allotments to States on the basis of a five-year average acreage from 1933-37.

Here is how major cotton States would fare compared with their acreage for 1937.

	1938 Acreage	1937 Acreage
Alabama	2,233,000	2,558,000
Arkansas	2,379,000	3,056,000
Florida	88,000	113,000
Georgia	2,158,000	2,631,000
Louisiana	1,259,000	1,547,000
Mississippi	2,679,000	3,344,000
Oklahoma	*2,602,000	2,569,000
South Carolina	1,318,000	1,635,000
Texas	10,663,000	12,667,000
Virginia	53,000	64,000
North Carolina	944,000	1,074,000
Tennessee	767,000	941,000

*Represents an increase.

Tubize Chatillon Gets Patent For Making Hairy Rayon

A patent, U. S. No. 2,099,215, covering a method of producing hairy rayon yarn, has been granted to James E. Moore, assignor to Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

The patent, on which ten claims have been allowed, describes "apparatus for producing hairy yarn by cutting exterior filaments of the yarn at intervals along its length, which comprises a pair of parallel coaxial rings spaced from each other along their common axis, means for drawing the yarn through the rings in a loose condition, and means for cutting the loose yarn as it passes through the rings and describes a plane of rotation defined by the rings, said cutting means being disposed of at one or more points in the plane of rotation and projecting thereinto."

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Sales of cotton gray goods were in excess of production last week for the first time in more than six weeks.

Stronger cotton prices, heavy buying by the government for relief purposes, and realization stocks of finished goods were not so large as generally thought were responsible for an upturn which carried sales above 20,000,000 yards.

Prices on print cloths gained $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cents on the week. Inquiry for heavy cotton goods broadened. Combined goods were slow, except for piques, stocks of which were cleaned out.

Finished goods markets were more active as converters prepared to establish stable prices in conformance with the trend in gray goods prices. Percales expect a boost from new prices to be named next week. Sheets and pillow cases were in better demand. Wash goods sold in better volume. Work clothing fabrics continued slow.

While buying was confined mainly to print cloths, it extended to include sheetings, twills, drills and osnaburgs. This broadening of interest lent strength to the growing belief that stocks of goods in buyers' hands are not as large as many think them to be and that shortages of a number of constructions have been allowed to develop during the last three months, when converters and other users withheld orders because of uncertainty over prices.

The chief factor behind the buying movement, however, was the conviction that mills really intend to curtail and that a program to cut down production substantially over the next sixty to ninety days is well under way. Without the assurance that mills were taking definite action to remove the threat of overproduction and strengthen prices buyers would not have operated this week and would have continued to defer the placing of commitments.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{5}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	14
Denims, 28-in.	12
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Staple gingham	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—At the time of this writing, it is not possible to get any idea of the effect on the yarn market of the week-end upswing of the grey goods market. Perhaps it will have no effect, but if buyers of cotton goods feel that the time is ripe for their purchases, it is conceivable that a similar movement might be in store for the yarn market.

The difficult position of spinners due to current low prices is made even more trying by this severe curtailment in consumption but spinners are complaining now more than ever before of the premiums they must pay for spinnable cotton. They assert that prices on the future exchange are misleading yarn buyers and that about half of the present crop is of poorer grade than usual.

In addition spinners claim more owners of cotton are taking advantage of the Government loan so that the position of spinners today is even more difficult than it was in the previous depression. Prices of yarns are down to cost, spinners declare, and with most of them operating less than half time they find overhead charges mounting more rapidly than they did in previous dull periods.

Little change in the yarn price level has occurred during the last week but several combed operators have revised their quotations down to a basis that was previously reached in actual selling. For example, some have come down in quotation of 30s single combed to 29c that formerly asked 30c, but this is only meeting competition because previously knitters had asserted they could buy this count at 28c to 29c. At such a basis the margin between combed and carded 30s is small and will result in underwear manufacturers buying combed more freely, if past experience counts.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	17½
10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
20s	20
26s	22½
30s	24½
36s	27½
40s	29½

Southern Single Warps

10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
16s	19½
20s	20
26s	22½
30s	24½
40s	29½

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
16s	20
20s	21
24s	22½
26s	24
30s	25½
36s	29
40s	30

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
14s	19½
16s	20
20s	21
24s	22½
26s	24
30s	25
40s	30

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	19½
16s	21
30s	21½
40s	26½

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	18½
10s	19
12s	19½
14s	20
16s	20½
20s	21½

Carpet Yarns

Tinged, 5 lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17½

Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	14½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
12s, 2-ply	16
20s, 2-ply	19½
16s, 2-ply	18
30s, 2-ply	24

Southern Frame Cones

8s	17
10s	17½
12s	18
14s	18½
16s	19
20s	20
22s	21
24s	22
26s	23
28s	24
30s	25

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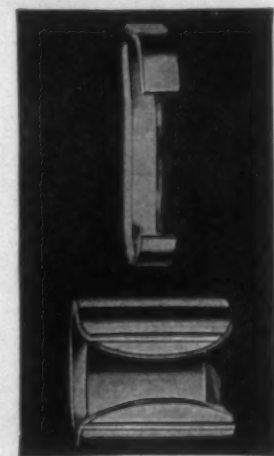
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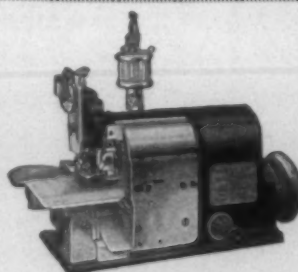
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The Future of Spun Rayon

(Continued from Page 11)

in a humidified area at 55 to 65 per cent R.H. for 12 to 24 hours.

Naturally, all of us should not be contented that spun rayon can be handled well on the cotton equipment. Looking far into the future, there is no doubt that spun rayon, the fibres of which are clean, uniform and at one stage parallel, should be processed more cheaply than cotton. For the immediate future, however, cotton cards and cotton pickers are probably efficient equipment with which to handle blends. It is possible that the development of a machine which will work on the principle of a French worsted melanger will eventually make possible blending in the form of sliver or tops. It is undesirable, however, that cotton mills should delay their work on staple, waiting for new, revolutionary equipment. It is true that a clever Italian firm imparts fuzz to a regular rayon yarn by abrading it in twisting, and secures a product with a good strength. In view of the possibilities of blended yarns, however, this product is limited.

I am glad that I can conclude this talk on staple by the same statement with which I finished my speech on the future of rayon at your convention eleven years ago. The surface has hardly been scratched yet, and great opportunities lie ahead. But this time you have double opportunities, both as spinners and weavers. The rayon producer will make the fibre in any length, in any diameter, in any luster, for any spinning process. He will endeavor to secure any new, desirable property for the fibre that you may suggest. He will work with you on fabrics and finishes; but in the final analysis, the responsibility of making good yarn is yours, and the future of spun synthetic yarns is in your hands.

Leonard Condemns Third Shift

Branding the third shift in the cotton textile industry as "an economic monstrosity," Russell H. Leonard, head of the big Pepperell Manufacturing, on December 7th called on the Cotton-Textile Institute to seek Congressional action outlawing the practice.

The Institute was meeting in Washington and Leonard said the purpose of a letter to the organization's president, Claudius Murchison, was for the purpose of directing attention of the present session of Congress to the third shift.

Leonard said minority groups in the North and South had made use of the third shift, by which an additional eight-hour work schedule beginning at midnight, is added to the customary two shifts per day.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company has textile mills in Fall River, Mass., Biddeford and Lewiston, Me., Lindale, Ga., and Opelika, Ala.

In his letter to Murchison, Leonard said "unless the third shift is eliminated 10,000,000 more cotton spindles will be junked in another decade of textile depression."

"No one has studied the industry and whose vision is at all clear," he wrote, "has failed to realize that the productive capacity of cotton textiles and rayons on three 40-hour weekly shifts is completely out of relation to any conceivable demand. On this basis, there are still, at least, ten or more millions of surplus spindles.

"Does the industry propose to continue on through another ten years of depression while these spindles are being junked? And yet this will happen inevitably if the unregenerate, chiseling minority are permitted to continue their selfish ways.

"Besides being an economic monstrosity, the midnight to sunrise shift is, to say the very least, not a pleasant or healthful occupation for anyone. Especially is it of positive harm and danger to the health of women.

"Our industry should * * * insist upon a law passed now in the present Congress, as part of the wages and hours bill, or separately, which will wipe out unequivocally and for all time this injurious, disgraceful, uneconomic practice which a small minority must inevitably force on everybody who desires to remain in business."

Mill Distributes \$20,580 Yule Fund

Newberry, S. C.—More than 700 employees of the Newberry Cotton Mill were made happy this week when they participated in the distribution of \$20,580 from the mills Christmas savings club.

The mill has been taking care of part of the employees' salary each year for a number of years. The savings it is understood ranged from \$20 to \$250 each.

Zack F. Wright is president of the mill, which is one of the oldest in this section of the State. Part of the mill is operated by steam and part by electricity.

The mill will close December 22nd and resume work January 3rd, giving the employees a Christmas vacation.

Make Several Changes At Old Hickory Plant

Old Hickory, Tenn.—There have been several promotions at the Old Hickory rayon divisions of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Frank Ernst was appointed plant manager. He succeeds Arlington Kunsman, who has been promoted to the position of director of rayon production with offices in Wilmington, Del. Mr. Kunsman, who has been Old Hickory manager since 1930, will have charge of the plants in Buffalo, Richmond and Old Hickory. He succeeds Frank B. Ridgeway, who has been promoted as assistant to the general manager, H. J. White.

William J. Baker has been transferred to the Buffalo rayon plant as plant superintendent.

Mr. Ernst becomes the fifth plant manager in the history of the Old Hickory rayon plants. Dr. H. J. White was the first plant manager. He was succeeded by R. E. T. Haff; T. L. Hines succeeded Mr. Haff, and Mr. Kunsman took Mr. Hines' place, when he was called to a higher position with the cellophane division. Both Mr. Kunsman and Mr. Ernst have had more than twenty years' uninterrupted service with plants of the du Pont company.

Other organization changes being made, effective immediately, at the Old Hickory rayon division are J. L. Parrish is transferred from chief supervisor of plant one to chief supervisor of plant two; W. D. Hartford is appointed chief supervisor of plant one; Thomas D. Ross is appointed area supervisor, plant one, chemical and spinning area; C. B. English is appointed assistant area supervisor, plant one chemical and spinning area.

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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

Thanksgiving Supper At Highland Park No. 3 in Charlotte

Reports from a recent Thanksgiving supper given by Mrs. G. L. Shue for the employees of the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., indicate that it was a most enjoyable affair. Loads of food, a beautifully decorated table, and talks by L. W. Green, overseer of spinning, and W. B. Shannon, overseer of weaving, were highlights of the evening. Mrs. Shue was ably assisted in serving by Mrs. Maude Shue and Mrs. Mamie Shue.

Among those present were: Riley Shue, slasher man; Geo. Sells, yard; C. P. Yandel, boss dyer and chemist; Clarence Smith, carding; W. E. Hopper, section man carding; John Waller, beaming room; Everett Young, overseer cloth room; Fred McNinch, weave room office; L. W. Green, overseer spinning; C. W. Baker, overseer carding; Horace Montieth, weave room office; E. A. (Red) Helms, second hand carding; W. B. Shannon, overseer weaving; Lloyd Pope, designer; W. D. Armstrong, second hand spinning.

Also, Mrs. G. L. Shue, Mrs. J. T. Waller, Mrs. Maude Shue, Mrs. Mamie Shue, Miss Oma Lee Montieth, Mrs. Louise Funderburk, Mrs. Della Smith, Geo. Shue, Graham Shue, Otis Rollins, Miss Evelyn Shue, Coy Shue, Buddy Shue, Miss Ann Shue, M. McCauly, Bobby Shue.

The gathering was favored with several numbers by a quartette composed of W. E. Hopper, Max Yandel, John Trammell and Robert Kilgrew. A rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Shue and the young ladies assisting her in preparing such a fine meal and entertainment.

LUMBERTON, N. C.

Jennings Cotton Mill

This was the only mill in Lumberton running full time. But look who is superintendent—W. F. Summers, formerly of Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C. One of his pretty daughters is his office assistant.

Saw General Superintendent O. G. Morehead, who has been in charge of Mansfield and Jennings Mills for around two years, I believe, and in spite of ups and downs he is getting fat!

The manager of Jennings Mill store is anxious to meet up with Walter Davenport, "notrious" writer for *Collier's*,

and wants a referee and umpire along to take note of all "hits" and "fouls."

Jennings Cotton Mill and surroundings make a nice showing when grass is green and flowers blooming. There are some really fine people here, too. The product is broadcloths and yarns.

Joe Duncan is overseer carding and spinning; C. L. McMahon is overseer weaving; Emslie Sumner, overseer the cloth room; Clayton Singleterry is master mechanic, and has been here a long time.

The Main Office

The main office of Mansfield and Jennings Mills is "up town" and is a real pleasant place to make a call. Everybody is friendly and courteous, and "Aunt Becky" always gets a cordial welcome from the entire official force. H. B. Jennings is president; F. P. Gray, treasurer; A. M. Hartley, secretary and assistant treasurer; T. W. Boyce, assistant secretary.

G. V. Pruette is superintendent of the Mansfield Mills, Inc., which are in East Lumberton. All right, Mr. Pruette, hurry and get those mills going full so we can pay you a visit and get a nice write-up. There are good people in these mills who have been our friends for many happy years, and we are anxious to eat some of those good old collards which grow to enormous size in village gardens.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.

Social Circle Cotton Mill Co.

It had been several years since my last visit to this place, which has kept pace with progress and now has paved streets and many other noticeable improvements. The mill especially, and the mill village, has primped up with nice clean paint, in compliment to the modern equipment. Work runs as near perfect as can be, and people are healthy and happy. And why not? This is a Cannon mill.

Superintendent J. P. Walton gave me a cordial welcome. He has a "Class A" mill, and every reason to be proud of it.

H. D. Barrett, overseer carding and spinning, is one of our loyal friends and has a fine group of young men assisting him in the making of excellent yarns. C. L. Walker and J. G. Kirkley are second hands in carding, and

J. L. West, a hustling second hand in spinning; W. G. Collins, second hand on second shift. I looked all over and saw only one end down in the spinning room.

The Weave Room

Talk about a beautiful, absolutely clean weave room, and here's where you see it. K. H. Moses, overseer weaving, slashing and cloth room, has what it takes. This is one of a few weave rooms I've seen that made we want to get between the looms again. Broad looms—some making cloth three yards wide—the renowned Cannon sheeting. Other looms not so wide. Mr. Moses was for 18 years with Cannon Mills of Kannapolis, and is well trained in his line. Best of all, he takes such pride in his work that he'll never get in a rut. His second hands are H. G. Huneycutt, D. F. Simmons, D. O. Whatley, Mercer Pannell and Howard Ewing, all progressive men.

R. R. Barbee, C. C. Pennell, Louis Brown, M. C. Norris and L. E. Darnell are among the live-wire loom fixers who take the Bulletin.

PORTERDALE, GA.—Bibb Mfg. Co.

Porterdale, Welaunee and Osprey Mills

Though drastic curtailment was in progress, spare time was delightfully spent on the fine playgrounds, and nobody was grumbling.

Porterdale is famed for its religious, educational, social and athletic activities. There are now eighteen classes in the Vocational Training School. Many young ladies are taking designing, the latest class to be added. Chester Haggard, designer, is teaching.

The Business Girls of Porterdale had a Thanksgiving banquet, which was attended by the mill officials, who always turn out to add zest and encouragement to every good cause.

Miss Dona Nicholas, teacher, has resigned her position with Porterdale schools to become Girls Scout director at High Point, N. C., the change to become effective January 1st.

Porterdale P. T. A. had one of their best meetings recently, when H. W. Pittman, personnel director, Bibb Manufacturing Company, made a soul-stirring address, stressing Christian character. He made it clear that parents must set a good example for their children. The home, the school and the church stand in the midst of outside and often confusing influences, he said, and must be alert in good works, beginning at home, if children are to be safeguarded from evil.

In spite of curtailing, the following signed up for The Bulletin: J. P. Holder, overseer carding and spinning, Welaunee. At Porterdale Mill, Jas. T. Cook, superintendent; Henry Miller, in card room; R. J. Cason, overseer twine room; J. R. Jolly, overseer spinning; Elbert Pride, overseer finishing; Hollis Price, shift foreman, spinning; Robert Budd, cost department; Glen Woodruff, sizing; J. T. Tuck, shift foreman, spinning; T. J. Brown, twisting.

At Osprey, J. S. Turner, superintendent; Hope Grier, card room; W. C. Lane, overseer carding; J. A. Middlebrook, card grinder; Bernys Shaw, shift foreman, spinning; Samuel R. Hogg, shift foreman, spooling; J. V.

Daniel, overseer twisting; H. M. Bashinski, shift foreman, weaving; E. C. Sprayberry, overseer weaving; R. C. Haggard, designer; C. P. Boyd, overseer cloth room; C. Doyle Bailey, shift foreman, weaving; J. O. Porter, agent.

There Are Still Honest People

Charlie Henderson, from the country, who works in slasher room at Osprey, recently found a pocketbook containing \$50.00. Said pocketbook also contained an identification card proving the property to belong to "C. Doyle Bailey," and Mr. Henderson returned it before Mr. Bailey had missed it! That's the kind of people who live and work at Porterdale.

Cotton Co-Ops Not To Disband

New Orleans, La.—Directors of the American Cotton Co-operative Association have under consideration a suggestion for further decentralizing its activities, placing more of the responsibility back on subsidiary State organizations, it was learned recently.

E. F. Creekmore, vice-president and general manager of the ACCA, revealed the decentralization proposal—made in a letter to directors last August—in a statement denouncing the *Cotton Trade Journal* for publishing a story saying that he had recommended dissolution of the ACCA.

Creekmore said his suggestion that directors consider a further decentralization along lines already instituted in some States was in line with an annual custom of reviewing the past year's activities and offering improvements for the new seasonal year.

Changes have been made for years, it was explained, when members had ideas which they thought would work better. In that way the Federal Farm Credit Administration began loaning funds directly to State organizations instead of only to the parent ACCA. The State organizations then dealt directly with the farmers.

Two or three years ago the North Carolina organization took over all handling of the cotton placed in that association—grading, buying and selling it to the mills. The same plan has been growing in Georgia and South Carolina.

Recently the State organizations of Oklahoma, Mississippi and Alabama ceased classing cotton offered by the farmers when placed in the association. It now is sent to classing centers.

The directors have not discussed the suggestions set forward in the August letter, Creekmore said, and none of them have suggested any changes.

He assured reporters that the ACCA and its stockholder member associations were in "good financial condition" with a capital and surplus of \$6,166,245 at the fiscal year ended June 20th, of which \$1,116,246 was "earnings withheld at time of settlement with members."

The Journal's study of "dissolution" caused a flurry in trade circles coming close on the vote of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation to dissolve.

Should the decentralization of the ACCA be furthered, one close observer said, and if more individual State organizations handled all the transactions for their members, it might follow that the State units would want to withdraw their funds from the parent organization and to that extent be a "dissolution" of the ACCA.

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Cotton Co-Op Charged With Improper Classing Of Staple

Washington, D. C.—A Senate committee has received allegations that "heavy losses" had been suffered by the government or the cotton farmers by improper classification of cotton.

Lawrence Westbrook, former WPA official, who made the report, said some government loan cotton handled by the American Co-operative Association had been undergraded from \$2.75 to \$3.50 a bale. He added that while there was evidence that the farmers took these losses an audit would be necessary to determine positively whether the government or the growers suffered them.

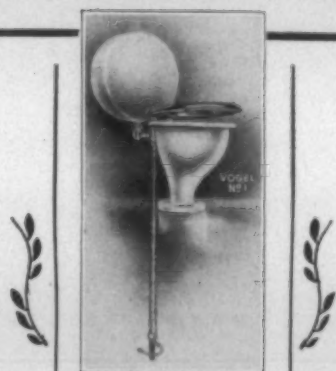
Chairman Smith, Democrat, South Carolina, of the Senate Agriculture Committee, made public the report after a disagreement among committee members over the question of voting an additional \$25,000 for the investigation. An original \$10,000 appropriation is almost exhausted, Westbrook said.

One of the objectors was Senator Ellender, Democrat, Louisiana, who said he had also opposed selection of Westbrook as the committee investigator.

Westbrook said his investigation had not advanced far enough to permit final determination of the extent of such improper classification, nor is it yet possible to draw conclusions as to culpability." He said, however, a first check "strongly indicated" violation of the cotton standards act, though it did not "fix responsibility" for the violations.

Two hours of tart debate by members of the committee failed to produce a decision on extensions of the investigation. The resolution asking additional funds also asked a probe of affairs of the cotton co-operative, which was set up with Federal funds under the old Federal Farm Board, and continued to aid growers under administration cotton programs.

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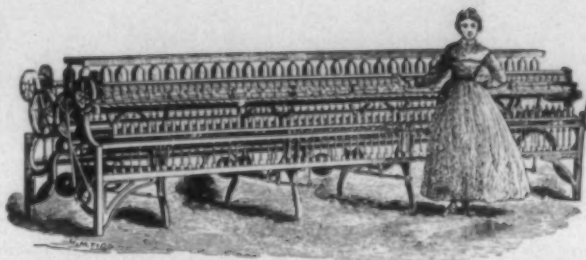
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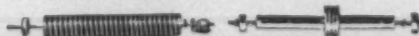
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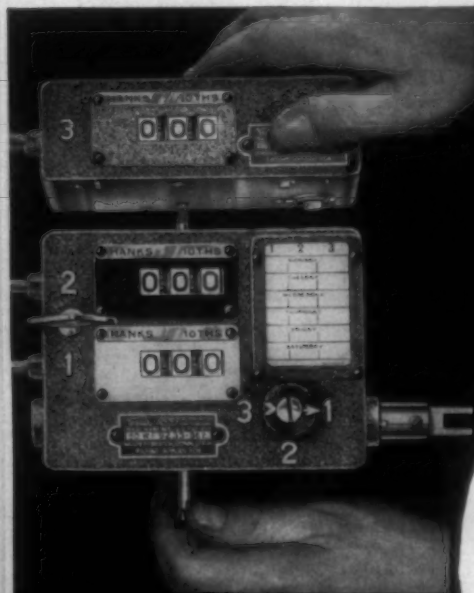


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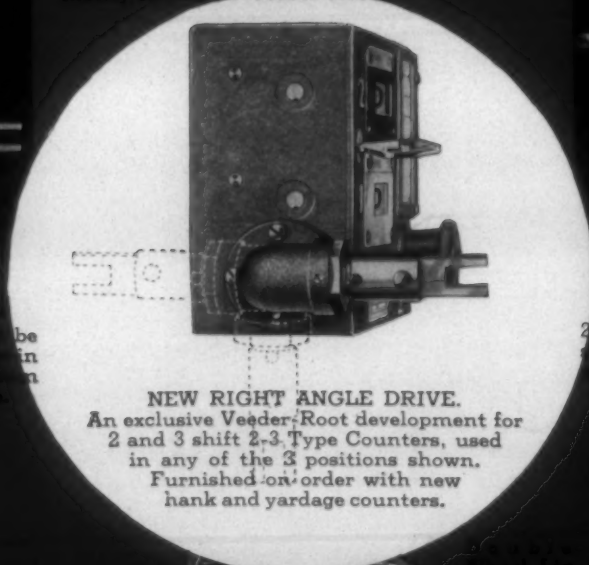
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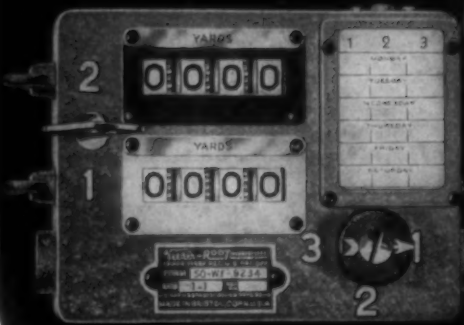
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